

The Causes, Sources, and General
Characteristics of the Immigration
to Kansas Prior to 1890

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INTRODUCTION.

The "Wanderlust"- a seeking for the horizon - has been a persistent characteristic of the advance guard of American pioneers. These men have blazed the trail and closely following in their path have come the native and the foreigner, braving the hardships of the new country that they might secure a home.

Prior to 1854, Kansas was a part of the "Great Plains" which the Government had set aside for Indian reservations!¹ The theory that the greater part of this territory was a desert, valuable only for the Indian and to serve as a barrier to hold back the extension of our population westward, and at the same time, to secure us from any foreign enemy on the west, had prevailed for half a century.²

However, the large foreign immigration into the East, the overcrowded industries and the consequent cheapening of labor in the North owing to the competition of slave labor, and the demand of the South for more slave territory so that they might hold the balance of power in Congress, brought a clamor that the Indian give way to the white man.³

Kansas lay just west of Missouri, which, by 1850, had

increased tremendously in population.⁴ On account of its location, Kansas was the most convenient and desirable of the government lands for the further extension of settlement.

A series of momentous events crowding on each other - the trade with Santa Fe, the Mexican War, and the discovery of gold in California - opened up great highways across Kansas,⁵ and brought added facts to verify or disprove the theories of her resources and her desirableness as a place of habitation. Nor were these earlier facts often most flattering told as they were by men who had come from, and were seeking a far different kind of a country. Gradually, however, the stories told to the homeseekers by the merchant, soldier, traveler, and hunter of this vast area 'rich in soil and vegetation, in mineral resource and animal life, in rolling prairie and wooded streams, in landscape which carries with it the impression that this is not really a new country but an old one, long since deserted by its inhabitants,'⁶ was responded to by a popular desire to go in and possess it.

When Kansas was opened to settlement the immigrant came and kept coming in large numbers, until the increase and development of our State has far surpassed the most

extravagant vision of its founders.

In this paper I shall endeavor to show, first, the causes of this marvelous increase of population and development, and second, the sources and general characteristics of the people who came.

First, and foremost of the causes was the general physical environment which constitutes the great economic basis for the settlement of Kansas. Relative to and co-ordinate with this were several other causes which, in point of time, overlapped each other, but which I have chosen for study in the following order;

2nd., Preterritorial causes such as trails, forts, missions, and trading posts.

3rd., The Kansas-Nebraska Bill, which made Kansas a territory and opened it for settlement.

4th., The Free Homestead Act which went into force January 1st, 1863.

5th., The Press, Railroad, and Real Estate Agency.

Finally, in Part Two, I shall study the people who came to Kansas with a view of finding out their nativity and their general characteristics.

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P A R T O N E .

THE CAUSES OF THE IMMIGRATION TO KANSAS.

CHAPTER I. THE PHYSICAL ENVIRONMENT.

Kansas is a prairie state located wholly within the Great Plain. The state is approximately 400 miles long from east to west, and 200 miles wide, containing 82,080 square miles. The parallel of 40° which passes through Columbus, Ohio, and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, forms its northern boundary. The southern boundary line is 37°, which is the latitude of Southern Kentucky and Virginia.

Kansas is a state of great extent and various climate. In the latitude of Kansas the rays of the sun fall upon the earth at a high angle more than half the year. The lack of rainfall, the absence of mountains and large forests all have their corresponding effects on the climate. Extremes of heat and cold occur, but as a rule the winters are dry and mild while the summer heat is tempered by the wind. The mean annual temperature at Fort Riley for 23 years ending December 1874, was 53°. ⁷ The highest temperature there during the same period was 98° and the lowest was -12°. ⁸

Kansas is often called "Sunny Kansas." The atmosphere is clear and healthful. The winds, though often disagreeable, are on the whole desirable both for the healthy

agitation of the atmosphere and as a motor force in turning wind wheels.

The rainfall of Kansas was formerly supposed to be insufficient for the raising of crops in all but the eastern part of the state. According to the early statistics the amount of rainfall divided the state into three distinct rain belts; first, east of a line drawn southward from Fort Riley having a rainfall of thirty inches and over; second, west to the 100th meridian with a general rainfall of from 20 to 30 inches; third, the portion of Kansas west of the 100th meridian with an annual rainfall of less than 20 inches. (See map 101.). As Kansas became more settled the amount of rainfall increased.¹⁰ Less rain was needed as the country was broken up, because the ground could absorb the rain as it fell. From the eastern belt the population gradually moved westward until by 1890 many thousand acres were being cultivated even in the western rain belt. (See maps 102-27).

On the whole Kansas is well watered. The underflow being sufficiently near the surface to be available for use in nearly all localities.¹¹ Springs are abundant and as the country has been settled up a decided increase in number has been noticed.

Kansas has an undulating, though often broken plain, gently sloping from west to east at an average of about seven feet per mile. There is also an inclination from north to south as indicated by the course of the rivers which flow southerly as well as easterly, but never northerly or westerly except for short distances from local causes. The mouth of the Kansas River as the east line of the state is about 750 feet above sea level; the average altitude of the western boundary is about 3500 feet. The highest point in the state is less than 4,000 feet. The broad prairie surface is diversified by an endless succession of valleys and woodland.¹³ The great north central valley is traversed by the Kansas or Kaw River, which, inclusive of the Smoky Hill branch, extends the entire length of the state. Lateral valleys on the north are formed by the Saline, Solomon, Republican, and Blue Rivers, and other small streams. The area drained by the Kaw River system is estimated at 34,526 square miles.¹⁴ Another broad valley is formed in the southern half of the state by the Arkansas, with lateral valleys on the north, traversed by the Walnut, Little Arkansas, Pawnee Fork, and other streams. The Arkansas River system drains about two-thirds of the southern half of the state. The south-

eastern portion of Kansas contains the important Neosho Valley and the smaller valleys of the Osage and Verdigris. In the extreme southwestern part of the state and along the southern boundary is the valley of the Cimmaron. Numerous small affluents of the Missouri River enrich and diversify the northeast quarter of the state.

The streams of Kansas are usually fed by perennial springs and as a rule the eastern and middle portions of the state are well watered. The western portion is more elevated and springs and streams are less abundant.

The large streams were of economic importance in that they offered a cheap and convenient source of power for that class of industries which does not need the use of heat. According to the report of the Ninth Census, there were 62 wheels in Kansas furnishing power for flour and grist mills, and for the saw mills scattered over the eastern part of the state. The water wheels multiplied rapidly and until after the railroads opened up the coal fields. In 1875 there were 105 wheels. By 1881 the total number of water power wheels in the state were given at 150, 110 of which were used for flouring purposes. ¹⁵

The bottom lands, which comprise about 15% of the state, were of the richest soil and were usually the first

to be taken by the early settlers for their homes.¹⁶

The soil of the state varies from the black sandy loam of the river bottoms to the clay, gumbo, hardpan, and gravel of the upland. The soil varies in color and richness in the various parts of the state, but the color is not necessarily a criterion of its productiveness. The soil of central and western Kansas, though light colored, and formerly thought to be unfertile, even if rainfall was abundant, has proved to be the most productive in later years in the raising of wheat, corn, oats, barley and alfalfa. (See map No 20-27).

Not all of the state is fertile, but a study of the Census and Agricultural Reports show the tremendous increase of cultivated land to have risen from 372,835 acres in 1860 to 15,929,654 acres in 1890. (See charts No 28).

Kansas contains no mountains. In fact, mountain forming disturbances did not seem to affect directly the state at any geologic period. The surface emerged gradually from the mid-continent sea which covered that part of the earth's surface in earlier times. There are even few high hills. The land lays in long wave like swells, one receding on another as far as the eye can see. The sand hills and vegetation of the southwestern counties point to the

more recent retirement of the sea from that quarter.¹⁶

While Kansas has been characterized as a treeless plain, the eastern part had a sufficiency of timber for practical purposes. Timber was found along the rivers, streams, and adjacent ravines. It is estimated that this timber covered 5% of the whole area of the state.

The principal trees were the oak, black walnut, cottonwood, hickory, and other timber which offered a comparatively cheap substitute for the more popular building lumber. The timber belts varying in width from two or three rods to as many miles, so cut the prairies in every direction that few farms on the eastern part of the state were more than one or two miles from timber. The report of manufacturing establishments in Kansas in 1870 shows that 124 of the 209 establishments were engaged in the manufacturing of native trees into lumber and shingles.¹⁷

The early settlers found the eastern part of the state covered with tall blue-stem grass. In the central rain belt the blue-stem grass shaded off into the Buffalo grass, while many portions of the western part of the state were almost destitute of vegetation except in the valleys. As the country became more settled the Buffalo grass was

supplanted by the blue-stem grass,¹⁸ which furnished the greater part of the forage for the stock of the settlers. The great plains furnished pasture land for large herds of horses, cattle, and sheep, and stock raising was one of the largest industries of Western Kansas and the
2 hillier part of Central Kansas. This industry continued to thrive until the ranges were fenced, when the farmer largely supplanted the cowboy and his herds.

Among the wild animals that contributed to the settlers welfare were the American Bison, or Buffalo, antelope, deer, wild turkey, prairie chicken, quail, beaver, and a few other small animals. But of all the wild animals the bison was the most valuable. In early days vast herds of these animals roamed over the central part of the state. Their flesh furnished the main article of food for the pioneer, while their hides were sold in eastern markets. Inman estimates that thirty million bison were killed in Kansas during this period. Later, when the bison had disappeared, the settlers gathered their bones and shipped them to the East for a fertilizer. With this money the settler bought supplies which enabled him to stay on his claim and improve it. This traffic alone is estimated to have yielded a resource to the settler of

more than two and one-half million dollars. ²¹

Kansas is not lacking in mineral resources. Coal is abundant in the eastern part of the state. (See map²). The geological reports for Kansas show that coal is found in paying quantities in at least fifteen counties.²² The opening up of these coal fields furnish the greater part of the fuel supply for the railroads and greatly aided them in the development of the state. The coal is usually shallow and easily obtained. A few outcroppings appear in the north-central part of the state, in Cloud, Ottawa, and Elsworth county, though not a great deal has been found in paying quantities. The following shows ²³ the amount of coal mined in Kansas up to 1890, and its value;

	Short tons	Value
Prior to 1880	3,000,000	\$4,500,000
1880	550,000	715,000
1881	750,000	1,012,300
1882	750,000	975,000
1883	900,000	1,152,000
1884	1,100,000	1,375,000
1885	1,440,057	1,770,270
1886	1,350,000	1,620,000
1887	1,570,079	2,198,110
1888	1,700,000	2,550,000
1889	2,112,166	3,126,005
1890	2,516,054	3,170,870
	<u>17,738,356</u>	<u>\$24,164,555</u>

Not only has coal furnished work to a large number of men but it has been a cheap source of fuel for the settlers, and has very materially aided in the manufacturing interests of the state.

Located in the coal area is the oil and gas belt. The discovery of oil and gas was made in the early seventies, but its great development and use did not come until after 1890. By 1890, however, no less than a dozen towns and cities were principally or wholly supplied with both light, and fuel for all domestic purposes, by the natural gas.

The discovery of lead and zinc in Cherokee County in 1876 was the cause of an immense boom in that county. It is estimated that in three months from the discovery of ore in a second locality there in 1877, not less than twelve or fifteen thousand people had camped on the grounds.²⁵ The output from 1876 to 1890 has been very valuable, estimated at \$12,180,240 dollars.²⁶ A large portion of this money received has been immediately distributed throughout the nearby communities to those engaged in raising products for ~~the~~ home consumption.²⁷

Salt is found in the central part of the state in a section 20 to 125 miles wide, extending nearly across the state from north to south. The principal salt plants are

located at Kingman, Hutchinson, Sterling, Lyons, Little River, and Kanapolis. As a large manufacturing industry it did not begin until 1888. Since then, however, the salt output has been nearly large enough to supply the trade west of the Mississippi River.²⁸ (See map 2).

Gypsum has been a source of large industry in Marshall, Dickinson, and Barber County. However, outside of the plants at Blue Rapids, Hope, and Medicine Lodge, the industry developed after 1890.²⁹ (See map 2).

Building stone is found in many parts of the state and was a very great factor in taking the place of lumber for the early settlers. The limestone found in Marion, Chase, Clay, Riley, Pottawatomie, Allen, and Cherokee County have been used extensively by the railroads and in public buildings.³⁰

These, in brief, are the main mineral resources that have contributed to the welfare of the settlers of Kansas. In the developing of these resources a larger demand has been created for home consumption of farm products.

On the whole, however, Kansas is an agricultural state, and the immense development of the agricultural resources has given the state the name of "The Garden Spot of the West." The leading crops are corn, wheat, oats,

potatoes, and hay. Corn and wheat are the leading crops, being cultivated in nearly all parts of the state and covering an immense acreage. (See maps 20-27). The total yield has far exceeded the needs of the state, and Kansas, through its excellent railroad facilities has been able to supply a large section of the manufacturing communities of the East.

Kansas, like all new states, presented many hardships and problems before a permanent settlement was obtained. The rigors of the climate, the sudden change of temperature, these together with a lack of proper food and shelter, severely tried the early settlers, most of whom were accustomed to the environment of an old settled country.³¹

Drouths and hot winds, though the exception, were so dreaded and magnified, that the newcomer was often lead to believe that they were the general rule. The blizzard in winter, lasting from one to three days, was quite common, while the blizzards of 1863, 1866, 1873, and 1888 have become historical on account of their severeness.³²

Of the insects that hampered the early settler, in many cases eating up all of his crops and compelling him to abandon his home, the Rocky Mountain locust, or

"grasshopper" was the most noted. Their appearance in 1860, 1874 and 1875, and in 1880, was accompanied with most disastrous results.

On the whole, Kansas presented great economic opportunities for development. But the development of these resources, like those of the older states, demanded most careful attention and study. 3x

CHAPTER II. TRAILS, FORTS, MISSIONS, AND TRADING POSTS.

As a prelude to the opening of Kansas to settlement, the trails, forts, missions, and trading posts played an important part. They represented the routes and stopping places from which emanated the facts regarding the resources and the adaptability of Kansas for settlement.

In point of time the trappers and fur traders were the first white inhabitants of Kansas. These men established their trading posts here and there along the principal streams.³⁵ Often these trading posts were inhabited only for a month or two during the fur-collecting season. At other times they furnished shelter and safety for hunting and sightseeing parties who became acquainted with the locality for miles around.

Soon came the missionaries of the various churches among the Indians, bringing with them the school and church.³⁶ The great overland trade routes from Independence, Leavenworth, and Atchison, to New Mexico, Oregon, and later, Pikes Peak, opened up great highways across Kansas. The most noted of these great highways were the Santa Fe Trail, Oregon Trail, California Road, Leavenworth and Pikes Peak Trail, California Trail from Fayetteville, Arkansas,

and Butterfield's Overland Dispatch. (See map³).

The Government, to protect the first invaders, and to secure the country to itself, planted several forts along the principal highways of travel until the Territory was dotted with military stations.³⁷ These forts furnished the favorite stopping places for traveler and merchant. Later the settlers sought these vicinities, protected as they were against the savage Indians.

The missions were a great source of information as to the climate and productivity of their immediate vicinity in preterritorial times, and later formed the starting points for the white settlements. They were located generally in the eastern part of the state near the Kansas River, with the exception of Osage Mission which was in the southeastern part of the state on the Osage River. (See map³).

As soon as the settlers came the forts furnished a market for them for many miles around,³⁸ while often the work about the fort furnished an opportunity for labor a part of the year when they were not otherwise engaged with their crops. Of the early ~~forts~~ the most prominent were Fort Leavenworth, Fort Riley, Fort Scott, Fort Wallace, and Fort Atkinson, Fort Dodge, Fort Larned, Fort

Zarah, along the Santa Fe Trail. (See map ³).

The soldiers in their duties escorting and guarding the merchant trains, or on long scouting expeditions after the Indians, became acquainted with the richest and choicest localities in Kansas. Many of these soldiers, when their term of service was ended, settled in some favored spot and thus became the pioneer settler of the plains.

The Santa Fe Trail was the most noted and no doubt the most traveled of these great highways, stretching as it did from Westport, Missouri, out across Kansas to Santa Fe, New Mexico.³⁹ The first successful trip to Santa Fe was made in 1821. The gradual growth of the Santa Fe trade from 1822 to 1843 is almost marvelous when you consider the obstacles and dangers. (See ~~table~~^{table}, 1, 2). After 1843 the trade with Santa Fe almost died out on account of the difficulties with Mexico. However, after Kansas was opened to settlement it revived again and was very prosperous until the coming of the railroads.

According to the record kept by Messrs. Hay & Company at Council Grove there were engaged in the New Mexico trade from April 24th to October 1st, 1860, going west, 3,519 men; 2,667 wagons; 478 horses; 5,819 mules; 22,738 work oxen; carriages, 61; tons of freight, 6,819. The

above includes only those engaged in the freighting business and not travelers and sight-seers.⁴⁰

Speaking of the discovery of gold in California Hall-oway says: "Fort Leavenworth and St. Joseph were the principal points at which the emigrants united in vast caravans, miles in length, bound for the land of wealth. In 1849, 30,000; and 1860, 60,000 persons crossed the plains on their journey to the Golden Gate, the chief portion of which crossed the prairie of Kansas."

Prior to the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill, making Kansas a territory, there were no civilized residents here except the soldiers sent to keep the Indian tribes in order; the missionaries, sent to convert them, and the hunters and traders scattered over the country and along the Santa Fe Trail. The whole white population did not exceed 1,400.

The old overland routes of trade and passenger transportation are the arteries today along which population is densest.⁴² These routes were followed very closely by many of the railroads, as the Santa Fe Railroad and Union Pacific Railroad. The ox train and stage coach of former times is now supplanted by the locomotive and Pullman car.

CHAPTER III. THE KANSAS-NEBRASKA BILL.

The passage of the Kansas-Nebraska Bill made Kansas the central figure in a great conflict in which the contending parties were largely restricted to the immigrants from the various states of the union. The cause of the great immigration to Kansas was twofold; first, a desire for a home in this country of good soil and excellent climate; second, the desire to settle the country for or against slavery.

The great political parties had failed to agree on slavery and, anxious to rid themselves of the long controversy, Congress referred it to the settlers of the newly created territory. The meaning of the Bill was clear, for it repealed the Act of 1820 and threw open a broad expanse of natural territory to the extension of slavery. Referring to the Territory Of Kansas it finally says:

"The same is hereby erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Kansas, and when admitted as a state or states, the said Territory or any portion of the same, shall be received into the Union with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission } } } that the Consti-

tution and all the laws of the United States which are not locally applicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, except the Eighth Section of the Act preparatory to the admission of Missouri into the Union, approved March 6th, 1820, which, being inconsistent with the non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, as recognized by the legislature of 1850, commonly called the Compromise Measure, is hereby declared inoperative and void; it being the true intent and meaning of the Act not to legislate slavery into any Territory and State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfect freedom to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; Provided, that nothing herein contained shall be construed to revise or put in force any law or regulation which may have existed prior to the 6th of March, 1820, either protecting, establishing, prohibiting, or abolishing slavery."

The indignation of the North knew no bounds. the Territory thus wrongfully opened to slavery was yet to be settled before its final destiny was sealed. The North

was determined to accept the new doctrine of popular sovereignty as avowed in the Acts, and, under the guaranty it gave, in place of the Compact it repudiated, to settle the Territory, and vote it free forever. Emigrant Companies were formed in both North and South with the avowed purpose of aiding settlers to come to Kansas. The New England Emigrant Company was the most active at the North, though several other Companies were formed. ⁴⁵ Of the pro-slavery companies the Buford and Missouri "Secret Societies" were the most active. The settling of Kansas thus became the intensive question of the day. At first the response was quite general from both sections of the country, but gradually the immigrants from the North greatly exceeded those from the South. (See ~~Part II~~ ^{Part II} ~~Box~~ ^{Box} -7).

The Southerners thought by opening two territories for settlement that they would take Kansas and that Nebraska would probably go to the North. With this in view a great influx of Missourians into Kansas occurred immediately after the passage of the Territorial Act; indeed, prior to its final passage, the best of the land ceded by the Indian tribes to the Government had been spotted and marked for pre-emption by the residents of Missouri. ⁴⁶ These men, having homes in Missouri and squatter claims in Kansas,

promptly organized defensively against the possible encroachment of the expected and hated immigrants from the North. This manifest unfairness, together with the bloody warfare that followed made Kansas truly 'Bleeding Kansas' and was a great asset in the hands of the leaders of the northern immigrant companies in bringing people to Kansas.

The first census, taken in the spring of 1855, showed that there were 8,601 people settled in the eastern part of the state. (See map 4). By 1860 the slavery question as a local issue was no longer at stake and the Territory came into the Union as a Free State.

Blackmar says: "The first great movement toward the settling of Kansas was the great influx of two streams of people, one flowing from the North, headed from far off New England, the other coming from the Southern States headed from the confines of Georgia." 47 Stirred by the extravagant stories of the resources and opportunities ~~and opportunities~~ of the new country, and desiring to take part in the political conflict that was going on, many large companies came to Kansas during the territorial period. (See tables 4-6).

Between the rigors of the new country and the conflict that was going on, the new settler did well to subsist. The

wonder is that, with all their privations culminating with the great drouth of 1860, that any settler stayed in the state. In the six years prior to the breaking out of the civil war, however, settlements had been extended westward 150 miles from the eastern border. (See map ⁴⁸ 6). The Census of 1860 showed a population of 107,206.

The people during this period experienced great difficulties in arranging their social and political differences, and many returned to their former homes or sought other fields. But eventually through the privation of settlement, the cruelties of strife and suffering engendered by war, the people learned to know each other better, and through sympathy to harmonize their differences, joining in an enthusiastic whole to build up and make Kansas the banner state of the Union.

CHAPTER IV. THE HOMESTEAD ACT.

The blessings of peace fell on Kansas for the first time in her existence when the War of the Rebellion ended. Twelve years of constant danger and struggle had trained the inhabitants in a manner peculiarly fitting for the founders of a new state. Forgetful of the old feuds, dangers and bloodshed, the combined efforts of the people were turned with irresistible force to the development of the resources of their chosen state.

With the breaking out of the Rebellion the immigration to the state almost ceased. On the other hand, the large quota of soldiers furnished by Kansas to the cause of the Union, drained her of a goodly share of her able bodied men. ⁴⁹

However, a new source of stimulus for immigration came in the passage of the Free Homestead Act, which went into effect on January 1st, 1863. ⁵⁰ This new law gave a title to a quarter section of land from the United States to any citizen who would settle on the land and live on it for five years. This law was still further modified to reward the soldier and sailor who had come to the defense of his country, ⁵¹ by allowing him, if honorably discharged, to subtract the time he had served from the five

years necessary for the pre-emption of a claim.⁵² Also, any foreigner who had served in the United States Army or Navy, or who had declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, could take a claim in Kansas under the same conditions as any regular citizen of the United States.

By January 1st, 1865, it was evident that the war would soon cease, and then the question arose with the soldiers as to what they should do.⁵³ The army life of danger and hardships made them restless for new fields of adventure, and so the opportunity offered by the Government for a free homestead was eagerly seized. The soldier's camp life and hardships ^{were} ~~was~~ an excellent training for the frontier life in Kansas, and thither they came in large numbers.⁵⁴ An enumeration of the soldiers who came to Kansas was not taken prior to 1890. The Eleventh United States Census showed that there was then in Kansas 50,627 old soldiers and the widows of 5,030 others.

The free homes were attractive to a large number of factory and other classes of laboring men of both North and South. During the Rebellion the main manufacturing business, in fact nearly all classes of labor were engaged in furnishing supplies for the army. The war having ceased,

great numbers were thus thrown out of employment, and came west to take a homestead or engage in business, developing the resources of the new state. Great numbers of foreigners from Northern Europe and Great Britian came to America during this period, owing to the hard times in Europe. Many of these took advantage of the Free Homestead Act and sought a place of employment and a home in Kansas.

The Free Homesteads, though gave an opportunity - the economic basis - for the development and rapid increase of our population. This was the most trying period of the new state. In 1865 the population had only increased to 140,079 and the next ten years have been characterized as the experimental stage in Kansas. Nevertheless, artificial and natural factors vied with each other in pushing the state to the front, and although an occasional drouth appeared to check the rapid progress, it was only for a short time.

CHAPTER V. THE PRESS, RAILROAD, AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY.

These three great agencies, working in conjunction with each other, became the dominant forces in bringing people to Kansas after the rebellion. In a measure these were the advertising agencies reflecting the character of the new state and the leaders in charge. Nor, can the men who managed these forces, acting as an irresistible magnet, be accused of selfish motives. For it was these men, looking into the distance, that saw the possibilities of this "garden spot" of America. In point of time the press came first, soon followed by railroad promotion and the settling of the country, and through the whole period we find the influence of speculator and real estate man.

THE PRESS.

The press has played a tremendous part in all affairs pertaining to Kansas and especially in drawing the immigrants to its borders. ⁵⁶ D. W. Wilder says: "Kansas is the child of the newspapers. Before we had an influential press the editors, Horace Greeley, Joseph Medill, Charles A. Dana, Doctor Ray, Henry Ward Beecher, John Wentworth, Charles T. Congdon, William Cullen Bryant, Parke Godwin,

the aggressive Republican editors of the North, made our cause their own, fought for us, raised money for us, and sent us men, clothing and rifles."

The first newspaper published in Kansas was the Kansas Weekly Herald at Leavenworth, Kansas, September 15th, 1854. This was the first organ of the pro-slavery forces in Kansas. The second paper printed in Kansas was the Kansas pioneer, later changed to the Kansas Tribune, issued at Lawrence, Kansas, October 15th, 1854. The Tribune was widely known as the boldest Free State paper in the Territory.⁵⁸

By the summer of 1855 there were six newspapers published in the Territory. Taking sides as they must, these newspapers kept the political situation boiling and informed the North and South of the bloody struggle that was going on in Kansas. True it was that many of their reports were biased and exaggerated, but each issue stirred more and more both sections of the country and brought great numbers of immigrants to the scene of action. By November 27th, 1859, there were 20 newspapers published in Kansas. (See map 6).

With the close of the war the press turned its attention to the railroad enterprises, the advertising of

the resources of the state, in fact everything that would entice immigrants to come and locate here. Hutchinson says: "Among the foremost and most important agencies contributing to the growth of Kansas, is its newspaper press } } } not alone in aiding the struggle for freedom during our early history, nor yet entirely disseminating information as to the soil, climate and productions of Kansas, have the newspapers helped our state to achieve its triumphant success. The press of this state has been first and foremost in promoting every effort for developing the best interests of the state. Gratuitous advertising has been given of improved machinery and of valuable stock. Whenever new and attractive fields of immigration have been opened in remote counties, the press of the older settlements have been the first to herald the fact. The best methods of tilling the soil, of harvesting crops, and of caring for stock, are obtained from experiences of farmers and published by our sagacious newspapers, and a generous rivalry was maintained between farmers, neighborhoods, towns and counties, by the printed reports of progress among all." ⁵⁹

The period from 1860 to 1875 was a period of uncertainty. ⁶⁰ Kansas was then a grand experiment. War, drouths, and

grasshoppers had in turn tried the settlers, but through it all the newspapers never lost heart or hope.⁶¹ They lauded the state at such periods more earnestly, if possible, than ever before. They exhorted the people to keep up courage, and confidently predicted an abundant harvest for the next season. And to their influence more than any other is due the fact that Kansas survived the drouth and especially the grasshopper invasion of 1874 with but little loss of population.⁶²

As soon as the railroads began to come, the newspapers joined forces with them in one common cause, to people the state as rapidly as possible. Many of these papers were issued by private firms for gratuitous distribution, and contained valuable information. Thirty-two of these real estate papers were published in Kansas in 1870.³

In answer to the question why there were so many newspapers in Kansas, Ward Burlingame says: "The explanation is found in the fact that Kansas is in its formative state. Everything is growing, nothing completed. The map of a year ago is out of date today; towns, cities and villages are springing up on every hand; large bodies of land just vacated by worthless and semi-barbarious tribes

are yielding to the impress of settlement and civilization; immigrants from every state and of every nationality are flocking to our borders; railways penetrate unpeopled regions, and from nothing, thriving communities are evolved by their mysterious influence.

"In securing these results the press is a powerful and active agent, hence new towns, new interests invoke their co-operation. Among the earliest of the pioneers is found the country editor - among the earliest of the local institutions the country press, expanding beyond the necessities of the present, it builds upon the prospects of the future, and thus blending an individual with a patriotic purpose, it strives with admirable and ever restless zeal for the realization of those prospects through the development of its section." ⁶⁴

In the great boom period of 1875 to 1890 the press, supported no doubt by real estate and railroad promoters, was one of the leading factors in the westward movement of the population of the state. That the press was the leading factor is evident, for some counties in the western part of the state had as high as one press for each thirty inhabitants. (See maps 11 & 12).

John A. Martin, writing in 1885, says: "Kansas has

been in the advertising business for thirty years. With Kansas everything in the advertising line goes. Kansas for the three decades past has been the best advertised spot on the Continent. The border troubles, the Civil War, the Price and Quantrill raids, the drouths of 1860 and 1874, the grasshopper invasion of the same years, John Brown, Jim Lane, Indian raids, the Benders, the Centennial Exposition, Prize Exhibits at horticultural shows, the railroads, our flambeaux clubs, the Modocs, Tom Anderson, our newspapers, cyclones, political and otherwise; the St. John-Legate-Clarkson controversy, Charley Jones' banner at Chicago, the Oklahoma Boomers, Prohibition, the new judicial districts, the New Orleans Exhibit - all these and a hundred other things have contributed their share toward advertising Kansas."

The greater part of this advertising was done by private enterprises. In 1865 there arose a popular demand that the state itself go into the advertising business and help the newspapers. Governor Crawford in 1868, in a message to the Legislature, says: "Kansas cannot afford to remain idle while other states are using every honorable means within their power to encourage immigrants to settle within their borders; the immigra-

tion for 1867 was 50,000 and it should have been 100,000."

The first appropriation made by the Kansas Legislature for aid in a publication to encourage immigration into the state was in 1871, when \$2,500 was granted to C. C. Hutchinson of Topeka. This money was spent in getting out a book of 287 pages, entitled "Resources of Kansas."

In 1872 the Kansas State Agricultural Board was organized to meet the widespread and constantly increasing demand for more general and complete information, relating to Kansas, that had been furnished by private enterprises. The Legislature granted large sums of money to aid in this undertaking.⁶⁶ In order to place Kansas before the world in its true light, authentic information relating to the general advantages offered by the state were collected and furnished to the world. Immigration, the great desideratum which first prompted action, increased in importance as the carefully prepared facts were given to the public. The popular demand that the people of the older states and other countries be informed as to our capabilities and that, too, from a source having a standing necessary to give credence, was thus carried out by the state.

By special direction of the Legislature of 1884, the State Board of Agriculture published and caused to be dis-

tributed, 65,000 "Immigration Pamphlets" of 60 pages each, as follows: 20,000 in the German language, 15,000 in Swedish, 10,000 in Danish, and the balance, 20,000 in the English language. Besides these, many other publications of the state, such as the quarterly reports of the State Board of Agriculture, the weather bureau report, the labor reports, and the reports of the various state departments, had a significant value to those contemplating removal to a new country.

In this connection, it seems best to mention the advertising of our state at the various state and national exhibitions. The Legislature of 1867 authorized a commission and appropriated \$2,500 for the purpose of representing Kansas at the Paris Exposition of that year. For our Centennial Exposition of 1876 \$30,000 of state funds was appropriated for the purpose of representing the state. The exhibits embraced farm and garden products, fruits, various manufactures, and specimens in the department of forestry, zoology, ornithology, entomology, and geology. These, with the good showing made in state and county fairs, were the sources of tremendous advertising through the press of our country.

Such in brief, has been the work of the press to

called at Topeka, Kansas, and plans were formed for the building of railroads in the Territory.⁶⁹ As an inducement to new railroad companies the United States Government voted alternate sections in large grants of land, extending from ten to twenty miles on each side of the proposed road. Besides the land given by the National Government, the State of Kansas gave about 125,000 acres to each of four roads.⁷⁰ These land grants are of particular interest because the railroads thus not only opened up the country but those that were favored became participants in the real estate business. This also gave them tremendous opportunity to direct and control the policy in the legislation of the state.⁷¹ These large land grants gave the railroad a double reason to push the settlement of the country; first, to settle the country and create traffic on their lines; and second, to dispose of their land.

The Kansas Pacific was still further favored by the United States selling them the larger part of the Delaware and Pottawatomie reservations at a very cheap price. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf railroad gained control of the greater part of the ~~Cherokee~~ reservation in the eastern tier of counties. Many of the railroads were still further favored by many of the counties or townships voting bonds

while the Kansas Pacific and Central Branch Union Pacific received large subsidies from the National Government.

The railroads who received aid through grants of land or the cheap Indian reservations were as follows;

Railroads	Nat. Gov.	State	Indian Reservations
Kansas Pacific	3,000,000	---	758,966 7
Central Branch U.P.	187,608	125,000	---
A. T. & S. Fe	3,000,000	---	---
M. K. & T.	48,000	130,176	---
K.C.Ft Scott & Gulf	---	125,000	639,000 7
L. L. & S. K.	775,000	125,000	---

(The K.C.Ft Scott & Gulf received from other sources, 19,000 acres). This makes a grand total of 8,832,750 acres, or over one-sixth of the whole area of Kansas that passed into the control of the railroads. 74 (See map 5).

In order to get the railroads finished in the time allotted by the Government in the railroad grant, railroad building in Kansas was pushed with great speed. The first railroad to be finished across the state was the Kansas Pacific, later the Union Pacific, which was begun at Wyandotte and followed up the Kaw River and out on the Pacific trail and was completed to the western line of the state in 1868. The Central Branch Union Pacific started at Atchison, Kansas, and extended westward to Waterville, a distance of 100 miles, and was completed January 20th, 1868. The Missouri, Kansas & Texas was begun at Junction

City October 15th, 1867 and, extending down the Neosho Valley to the southern state line, was completed June 1st, 1870. The Leavenworth, Lawrence & Southern Kansas Railroad was begun at Lawrence in 1867 and completed to the southern state line in 1871. The Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf Railroad was begun at Kansas City in 1866 and was completed to Baxter Springs near the southern state line May 2nd, 1870. The Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe was begun at Topeka in 1868 and closely following the old Santa Fe Trail, was completed to the western state line in December, 1872.⁷⁵ (See map⁸⁻⁹).

All the railroads having lands to sell did an immense advertising business, and especially the Kansas Pacific and the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroads. Buffalo heads,⁷⁶ a special symbol of the Kansas Pacific, were mounted and sent to the East and Europe and distributed in prominent places for advertising. Excursions were granted to homeseekers, immense exhibitions were made of Kansas products, and every means available were used to get settlers to fill up the vacant lands. Thus the early railroads preceded the settlers but soon the counties along the main lines rapidly increased in population. (See ~~Part II~~ 8, 9, see maps 8-12).

The railroads made vigorous efforts to induce immigration from Europe to come to Kansas. C. B. Schmidt, representing the Atchison, Topeka & SantaFe Railroad, started the Mennonite Colony in Marion, McPherson, Harvey and Reno county, selling these people thousands of acres of land.⁷⁷ In July 1877 it was estimated that 6,000 Mennonites had settled in the Arkansas Valley. In the years 1875-1877, a large Russian immigration colony settled under the auspices of the Kansas Pacific Railroad in Ellis County. The favorite methods that the railroads used to dispose of their lands was in large tracts to "colonies." In 1871 the Kansas Pacific sold to a Swedish colony in Saline County, 22,000 acres; to a Scotch Colony in Dickinson County 47,000 acres; to an English colony in Clay County 32,000 acres. Later they sold to a Welsh colony in Riley County 19,000 acres and to an English colony in Ellis county 50,000 acres.⁷⁸

The building of railroads furnished work for hundreds of men and thus was the direct means of bringing many to Kansas. These men would often take a claim, and with the money obtained from the work on the railroads, they were able to keep themselves in provisions until they could get their land broken up and raise a crop.

The easy access to all parts of the country, the new machinery employed, all had a tendency to push the line of occupation further west each year. The railroads opening up as they did great avenues of travel and transit, have been a great factor in the rapid development of Kansas. The competition of the railroads to secure business had a tendency to keep the rates low prior to 1885. The nature of the early crops raised by the farmers was in many instances determined by this cost of marketing their products.⁸⁰ This in turn regulated the price of land and stimulated the common practise of that period to settle and exploit the country.

Parish, in writing of this period says: "The tale of one section was the tale of all, except that immigrants naturally poured in more rapidly under the stimulus of railroads already constructed. Kansas and Nebraska advanced by leaps and bounds. In spite of drouths, the plague of grasshoppers, the occasional Indian raids along the exposed border, there was no marked cessation of the tide of immigration. Settlers became discouraged, burned out, eaten out, driven out, but others as instantly took their vacant places, and ever the skirmish line advanced. The Platte and the Arkansas became lined with cities and towns,

farms and prosperous settlements. The Solomon, the Vermillions, the Republican, the Big and Little Blue } } } no longer flowed through desolate prairies, the haunts of wild beasts and primitive men, but watered tilled farms and gave back increase to the husbandman." ⁸¹

The immense development of railroads in Kansas is shown by the following figures; in 1865 there were fifty miles, in 1870, 1,501 miles; in 1875, 2,150 miles; in 1880, 3,400 miles; in 1885, 4,441 miles; in 1890, 8,892 miles. (See maps 7-12).

THE REAL ESTATE AGENCIES.

The real estate man was the boomer of Kansas at all times. His special function was to get people to Kansas and it would seem from results that Kansas had about the best agents there were to be had in the business. Working in conjunction with the railroads, and using the press as a circulating medium, they made it their special business to laud the country to the skies. A series of good crops following each other, the wonderful showing made at State and National ~~ex~~ fairs, the tremendous increase in railroad facilities showed a few of the possibilities

of Kansas and greatly aided them in getting the vacant lands occupied. Added to this was the speculative fever which was common in the United States at this period.

The real estate men did not always tell the truth, nor did they always use fair means in their dealings, but they got the people here. They were behind the boom period that struck nearly every city of any size in Kansas; water-works, electric lights, street cars, and other municipal improvements were introduced. Farm lands and city lots were raised to fabulous prices, but even this seemed to be a good thing, for it pushed the line of settlement farther west and increased the population of the state. Drouths were the general rule in the west, yet real estate men were able to get other people to take the place of those that had starved out, and so the population of Kansas kept growing.

The boom period reached its height in 1887 and then came a great panic. The great immigration ceased with 1890 and the history of the state since that time has been largely the development and natural increase from the population within, rather than an influx from outside forces.

P A R T T W O .

SOURCES AND GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE IMMIGRATION.

CHAPTER I. THE NATIVE AMERICAN.

The native American population in Kansas was derived mainly from contiguous states and from those connected with Kansas by waterways, and in later times by direct railroad connections. Up to 1860 natives of Missouri, Iowa and Illinois migrated to Kansas in great numbers, for from these three states wagon roads lead directly into Kansas.⁸³ The people east of the Mississippi usually made use of the river craft to reach their destination, that being the cheapest mode of transportation.⁸⁴

The unrest in labor circles and the desire for economic betterment had a tendency to make a great mass of the people very mobile. The demands for laborers and the opportunity to get a free home was very attractive to this class of people.

The tendency to segregate is noticeable in the many colonies that were founded in Kansas prior to 1860. (See charts 4-6). These were formed with a view to protection and mutual aid. After the war the great majority of the people, however, came in small groups or ^{simply} alone.

By 1860 there were living in Kansas 83,516 people who were born outside of the state; of these about one-

third came from what was regarded as Southern States, and over 90% of this Southern contingent came from the "Border State." (See chart 7).

The northern states that made the largest contribution to Kansas by 1860 were Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, Iowa, Wisconsin, in the order named. The idea that Kansas was peopled largely by settlers from New England was very misleading, as the Census of 1860 shows that only 4,208 came from that section, which is about two-fifths of the number coming from Ohio alone.⁷⁵ (See chart 7).

By 1870 the native American, born outside of Kansas, had increased to 352,686, or over four times as many as it was a decade before. In 1880 the number had increased to 652,944, and in 1890, 792,165.

In the period between 1860 and 1890 the group of nine Northern States contributing most to Kansas were in the order of the number of their contribution of native born, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Pennsylvania, New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Nebraska. These contributed in 1870 134,897 persons; in 1880, 460,849 persons; and in 1890, 560,587 persons. In the same period the five leading Southern States to contribute were, in order, Missouri,

Kentucky, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia. These contributed in 1870, 61,808 people; in 1880, 127,835; in 1890, 165,371 people. (See chart 10).

The large Southern immigration after the War was due for the most part to the unsettled political conditions in the South.⁸⁶ These people came to Kansas, preferring to help build up a new country under peaceful conditions than to stay among the ruins of their blasted hope and be governed by "carpet-baggers." On the whole, however, they held to their former political views.

The majority of the people coming from the Northern States definitely stamped the state during this period with the ideals of that section. The old soldiers especially were the dominant leaders in the political and institutional life. These men, owing to their discipline in the army, were able to bring order into the chaotic conditions that existed here in the greater part of the state prior to 1880.

The complex nature of the society made institutional life slow and difficult. But gradually the conflicting forces were harmonized and out of it have come the popular laws and institutions of Kansas.

Through this whole period there runs a spirit of

speculation and exploitation. The climate and natural resources of Kansas was the largest factor in this immigration. The similarity of Kansas in these respects to many of the other states, Illinois, for instance (see charts 2, 3,) has been noted as the chief reason for the large immigration from that state.⁸⁷

CHAPTER II. THE NEGRO.

Prior to the close of the Civil War few negroes were found in Kansas. Few were brought here as slaves owing to the intense opposition to slavery, and those that were free usually avoided Kansas on account of the disturbed conditions and its proximity to a slave state.⁸⁸ The whole negro population in Kansas in 1860 was 627 persons. By 1870 the number had increased to 17,108.

In the spring of 1874 it was noted that parties of colored people were immigrating to Kansas from the South. These immigrants located in Southern Kansas and engaged in growing cotton.⁸⁹ A little later many came to the central and northern part of the state. Beginning in 1878 there occurred a great immigration from the South commonly known in history as "The Exodus." Great numbers of colored people, men, women and children, arrived by rail at Parsons from Texas and on steamboats at Wyandotte and Atchison, the latter comers representing the ex-slave population of Tennessee, Mississippi, and Louisiana. The chief leader in this movement was a negro named "Pap" Singleton.⁹⁰ These immigrants conducted probably the first successful attempt of the "freed people" to occupy public

lands under the Free Homestead law.⁹¹ Colonies were founded in Morris and Graham County. However, they settled for the most part in towns along the large rivers and in the Southeastern part of the state. They came to Kansas moved by an impulse to seek security in the pursuit of life, liberty and happiness.

Nearly the entire body of negroes was absorbed in the labor population of the state and generally they were welcome in this booming time of railroad building and municipal improvements. In 1880 their number having increased to 43,107, and in 1890 to 49,710. The states contributing the largest negro population as shown by the United States Census of 1890 were, Kentucky, 7,220; Missouri, 6,925; Tennessee, 6,235; Mississippi, 1,780; Virginia, 1,643; Texas, 1,565. The panic of 1887 together with the succession of drouths that began in 1886, continuing with interruption until after 1890, had a disastrous effect upon the immigration of non-land-holding classes who were the unskilled laborers and had been attracted from other states usually by the high rate of wages. The negroes for the most part belonged to this class of people, and being unattached to the soil in most

cases, they were the first to recede before the unfavorable conditions of climate and business panic. ⁹³

On the whole the negross of Kansas were industrious but their tendency to be satisfied with present day wants worked to their disadvantage in the economic competition they had to meet. The Labor Bureau Reports show that on the whole they had to work harder than they did in the South, but at the same time their standard of living was raised and they felt safer and more justly treated.

The race prejudice, while not as evident as it was in the South, nevertheless kept them out of many industries and advantages for a livelihood. In the institutional life of the state they have played a much smaller part than their numbers and voting strength might indicate. (Stamps/3-15')

CHAPTER III. THE FOREIGNER.

Kansas from the beginning has been one of the favorite inland states to the foreigner. The possession of wonderful opportunities in her natural resources was the main cause for their presence. Other causes were the rise of the "Knownothing Party" in the East in 1854 with the avowed purpose to oppose the foreigner, and the strenuous times during the War and after it in the East. Handicapped as they were by their language and customs, and the prejudice engendered against them in the East caused many of them to seek an agricultural region beyond the confines of the Mississippi River for their home.⁹⁴

These immigrating people had come to make America their home and in most cases they largely took up the customs of the country and soon learned the language spoken. The United States Census of 1890 shows that over 70 percent of the foreigners in Kansas could speak the English language.

These immigrants were of a hearty disposition, frugal and saving. On the whole they were even more desirable than the native American, being less speculative and more apt to stay and develop the community in which

they had located. The foreign born have always been present in Kansas in a goodly proportion. (See chart³). The United States Census of 1860 shows that there were 12,691 foreign born living in Kansas. In 1870 their number had increased to 48,392 persons. In 1880 to 110,086 persons. By 1890 the maximum had been reached, the number then being 147,838.⁹⁵ (See Maps 16-19.)

The Germans are the most numerous of the foreign born and are found in every county in the state. (See statistical tables^(Part V)). Industrious, thrifty, and not speculative, they have succeeded in a physical environment such as that possessed by Kansas. In the main they have preserved their language and many of their old customs. Their settlements are usually grouped about a church though they are not averse to mingling freely with English speaking people. Their general tendency has been to settle in farming localities, though many are found in every industry of the state.⁹⁶

The great Scandanavian immigration into the Northwest has extended as far south as the northern half of Kansas, where there is a large element of these people. The Swede far outnumbered the others - the Norwegians and the Danes. They are frugal and industrious and have been

very instrumental in building up our educational and industrial life.⁹⁷ The largest settlements are found in Riley, Clay, Republic, Saline, McPherson, and Wyandotte County.⁹⁸

The English, Irish, and Scotch, attracted by the opportunities for economic betterment in Kansas, have come here in large numbers. They have accommodated themselves to the environment here as readily as those of American birth. They are very industrious and have fitted in especially well in the new country. Many of the English took readily to the isolated life of the plains, drawn there as they were by the unusual profits of cattle raising. The greater part, however, are found among the most prosperous of the thickly settled communities. The Irish having, as a race, less capital at their command, were usually absorbed among the laboring class and are found in the counties with large towns. The Scotch, accustomed in their native habitat to coping with a rugged country, find Kansas relatively easy to live in and are among her most prosperous citizens.¹⁵⁶

The Russians and Poles exhibit colonization in the most pronounced form that exist in Kansas. This fact is doubtless due to the nature of their language, their

religion, and to the effort of railroad companies in securing them as purchasers of large tracts of land. The majority of all the Russians and Poles are gathered in about ten counties of the 105 counties in the state.^{10/}

Of the foreign settlements that have been highly successful in Kansas, the Mennonites coming from Russia, though speaking the German language, is the best known. Fleeing from military service in Russia, they bought large tracts of land from the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad and located in Marion, McPherson, Harvey and Reno county. These people have been very prosperous, but they have clung tenaciously to the conditions and arrangement of the fatherland.¹¹²

The Canadians, especially those speaking English, have distributed themselves over the state practically the same as other English speaking people.

The French-Canadian, knowing English less perfectly and clinging to certain religious customs and forms, have had more of a tendency to segregate. This is noticeable in Washington, Cloud, and Brooks County.

The Swiss are found generally in farming communities. Of these the most important are in Nemaha, Marshall, Dickinson, Clay, and Saline County.

The Bohemians live in agricultural colonies and are found in the north-central part of the state. They attempt to retain their own language and prefer a rural life.

The people of French nativity, attracted to Kansas before 1890 were found mostly in the eastern part of the state, being inclined toward business enterprises the greater part are found mostly in counties that have large cities, though a few agricultural communities are found in the state.

Nearly half of the Welsh people in Kansas are found in the coal regions of Osage and Lyon County.

The Italians were most generally employed in mining and railroad building. The greatest numbers are found in Cherokee, Crawford, and Osage County. /103

The foreign immigrant has played an important part in the settling of Kansas and today constitutes a large part of our wealthy and most industrious citizens. Handicapped as they were by their language and foreign customs, they were at first largely excluded from our institutional life. In a few years, however, this has changed and now they are among the leading and most public spirited of our population.

In the statistical tables (See pages/06-156) the counties

with their foreign population are arranged in general from east to west, the first one, Doniphan, being the most northeastern. Each county in the list is either farther west or farther south than the one preceding. (See also maps 6-9).

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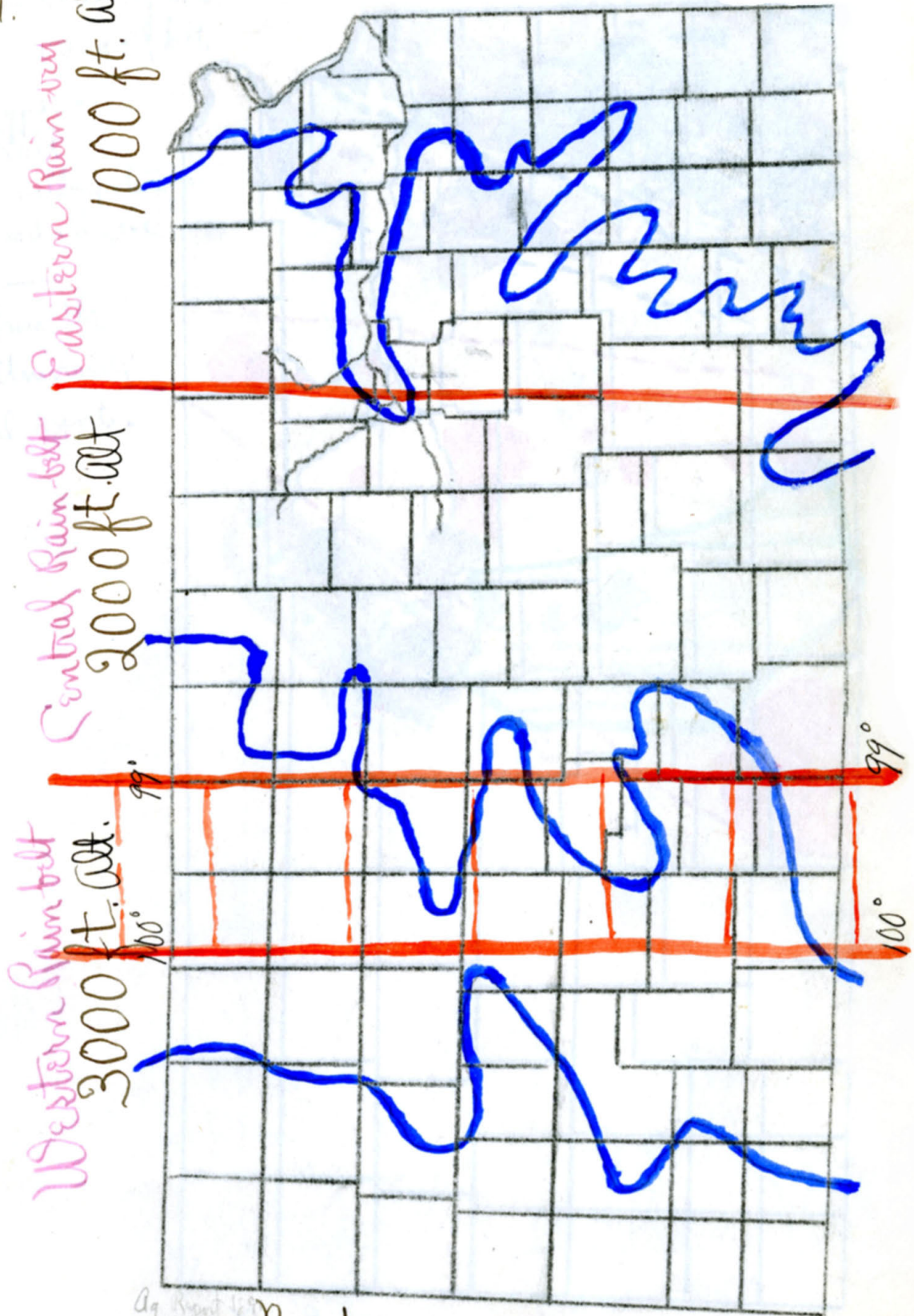
MAPS AND CHARTS.

Altitude and rain-belts.

61

Altitude.
I. Agricultural
Report of 1891.

Note - Maps in this section taken
from Historical Collection of Kansas. Vol. VIII pgs. 449-472.

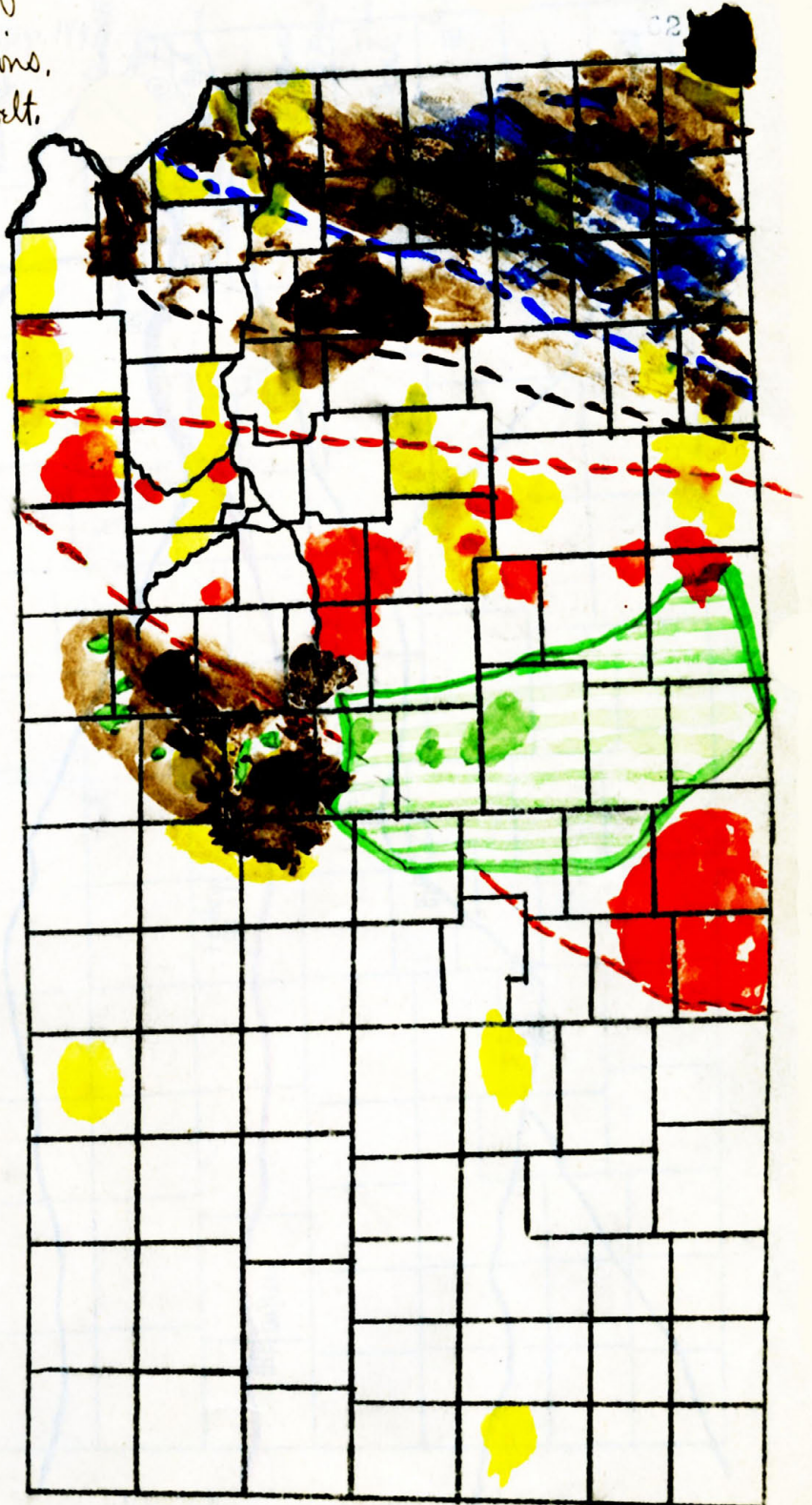


Location of Mineral Resources.

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- Brown — Coal regions.
- Blue — Gas and oil belt.
- Red — Gypsum
- Green — Salt
- Yellow — Building stone
- Black — Lead and zinc.

Copied from the
Kansas University
Geological reports.



Early Routes, Missions and Forts. 63

California Road -
Holladay's Overland Stage 184

Leamworth and Pikes Peak
Express - 1859

Santa Fe Trail.-
-1825-18-

California Trail
from Fayetteville, Ark.
- 1849.

Butterfield's Overland
Despatch - 1865

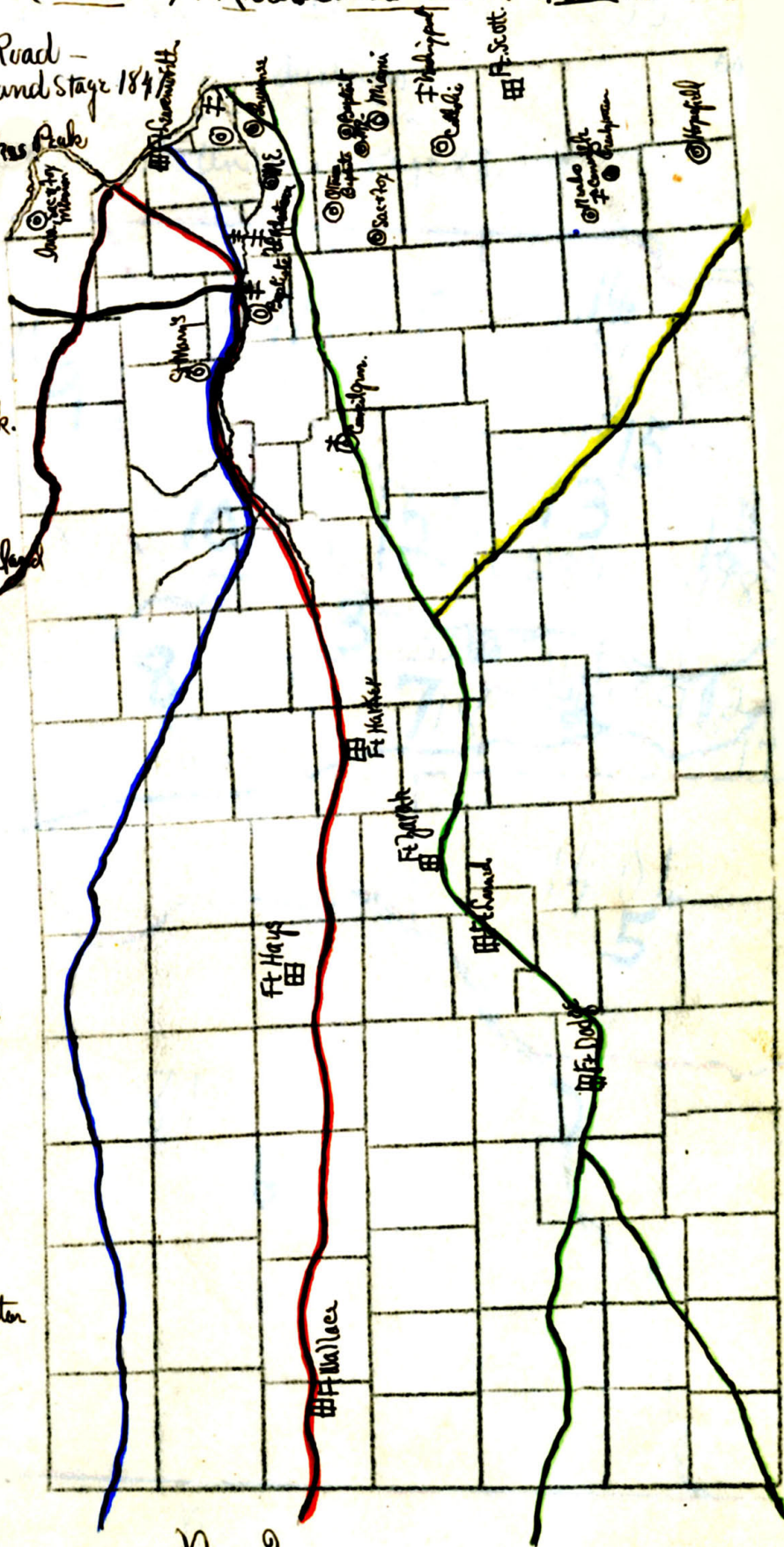
Jim Lane's
Road - 1856

Copied from
Kans. Historical
Collection Vol page

note

- 田 — Forts
- ◎ — Missions
- # — Trading posts

See ~~Wachs~~ Hint Collection
Vol IX Page 576



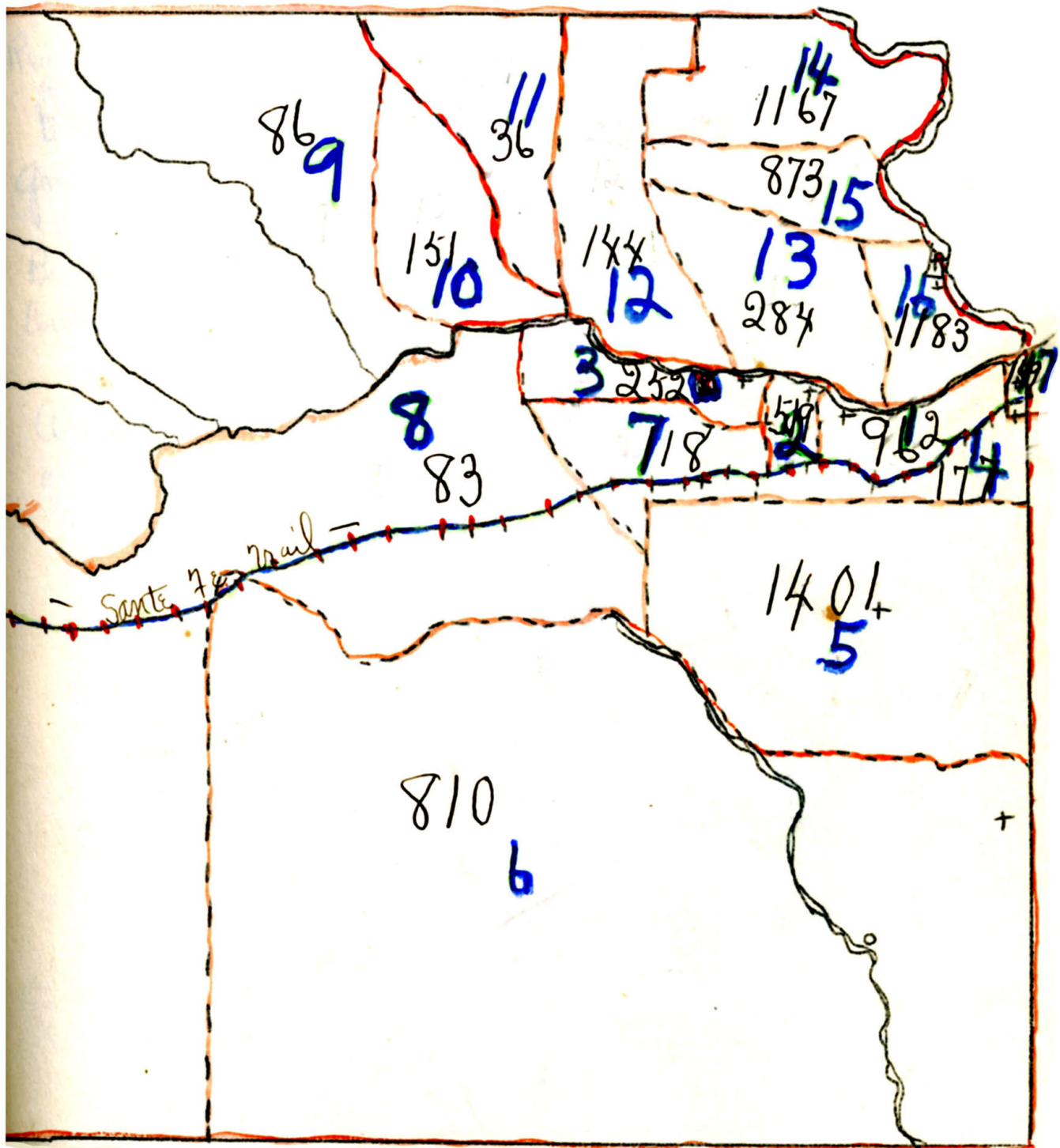
— No. 3. —

First Census, taken in 1855.

64

{ Blue figures - Districts
Black figures - Population }

Taken from Andreas. Page 88.



Railroad lands in Kansas. (One half or all belonged to the railroads)

65

Yellow - Cherokee lands
K.C. & G. R.R.
Blue - L.S. & S.R.

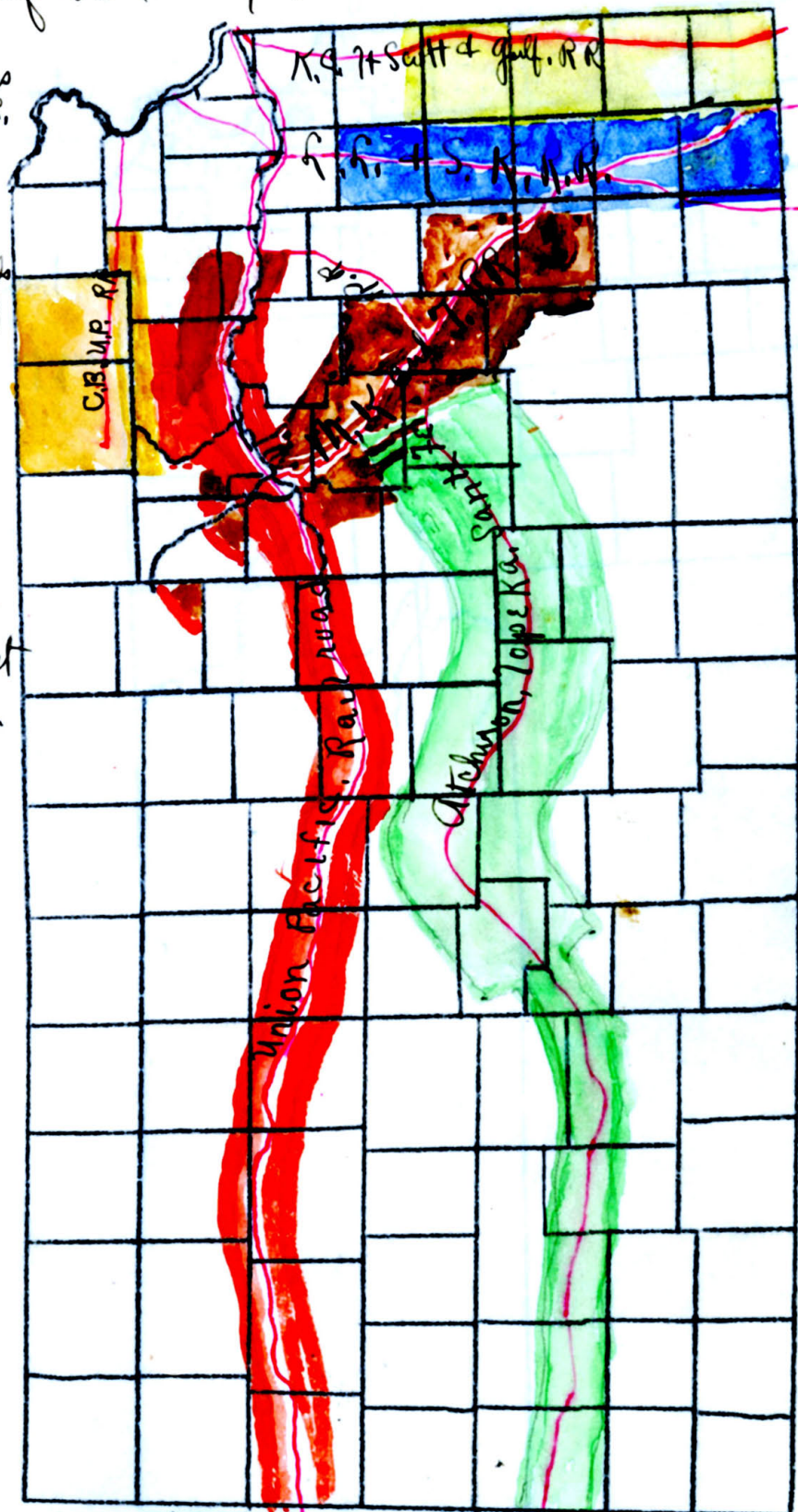
Red. U.S. grants and
Bottawatomie & Delaware lands
Kansas Pacific (U.P.)

Green. Santa Fe land
grants.

Brown. M.K. & T.

Orange. C.B. & O.

Agricultural Report
of 1913. See map 14.

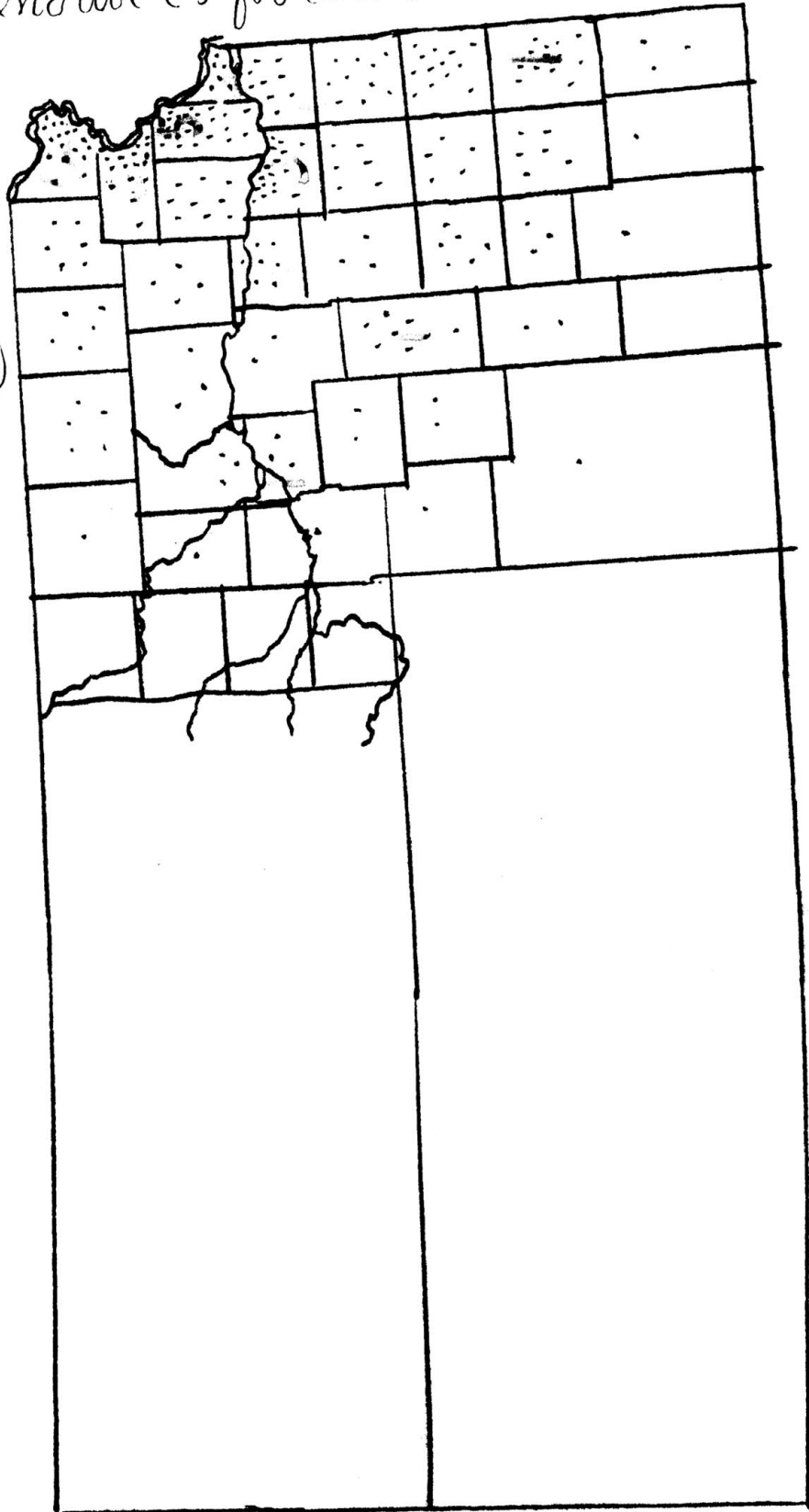


- No. 5 -

1860 - One dot (.) for each 500 inhabitants or fraction.

Note.
Green figures - Number
of newspapers in
1858.

U.S. Census Report.
Andrews, (for newspapers)



— No. 6. —

1865 — Each dot (.) represents 500 or less.

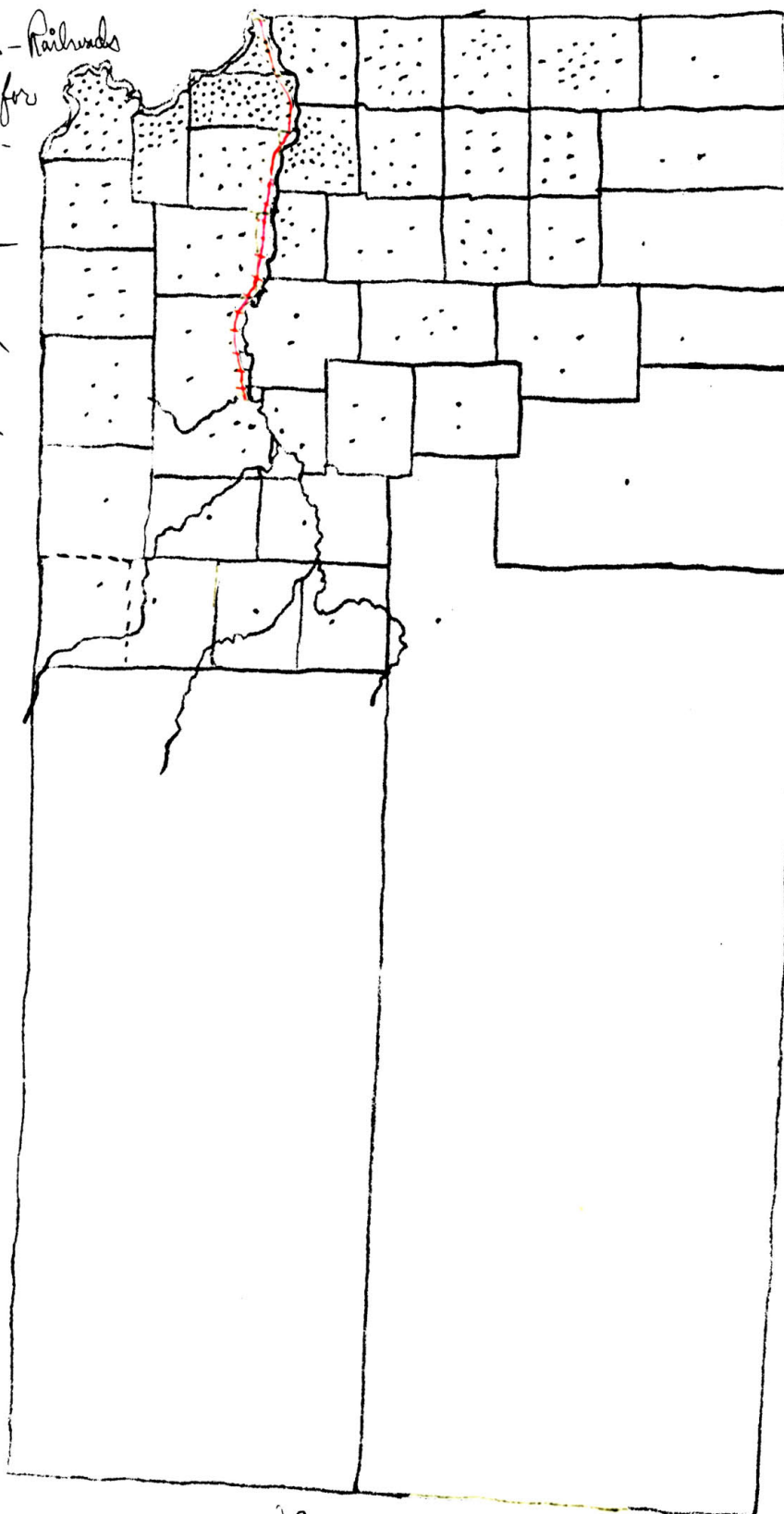
Note.

1. Red lines — Railroads

2. One dot (.) for
each 500 in-
habitants.

No figures
available in
Newspapers.

Population
Andrews, 306
Railroads
Andrews, 246



— No. 7. —

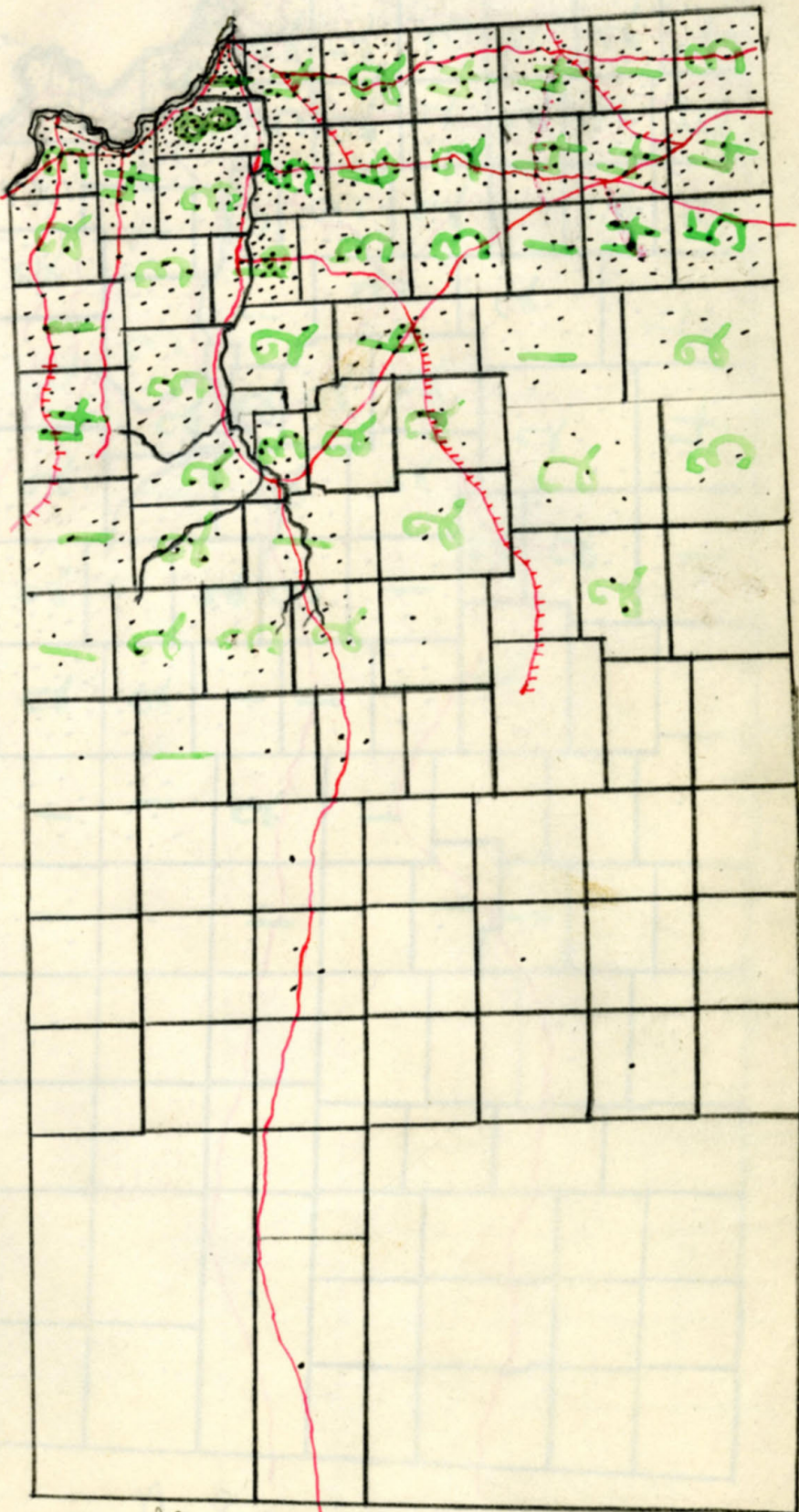
1870. -

68

Note.

1. Green figures - Number of Newspapers.
2. Red lines - Railroads.
3. One dot (.) for each 500 inhabitants.

Railroads
Hutchinson May 9 1870
Newspapers.
Andrews - 278
Population
U.S. Census Report.



- No. 8. -

1875-

69

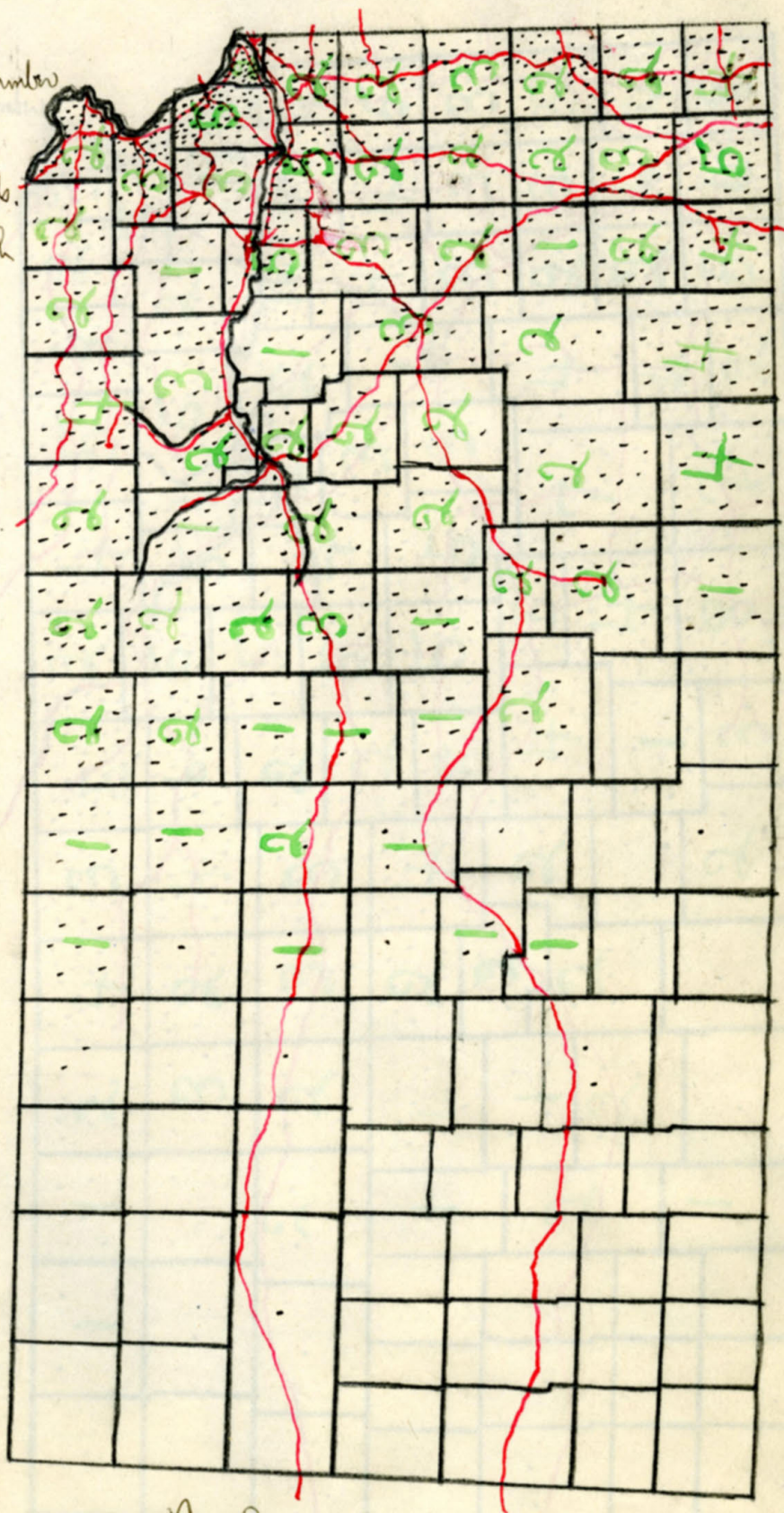
Note.

1. Green figures - Number
of Newspapers.

2. Red lines - Railroads.

3. One dot (.) for each
500 inhabitants.

All taken from Kans.
Agri. Report 1875

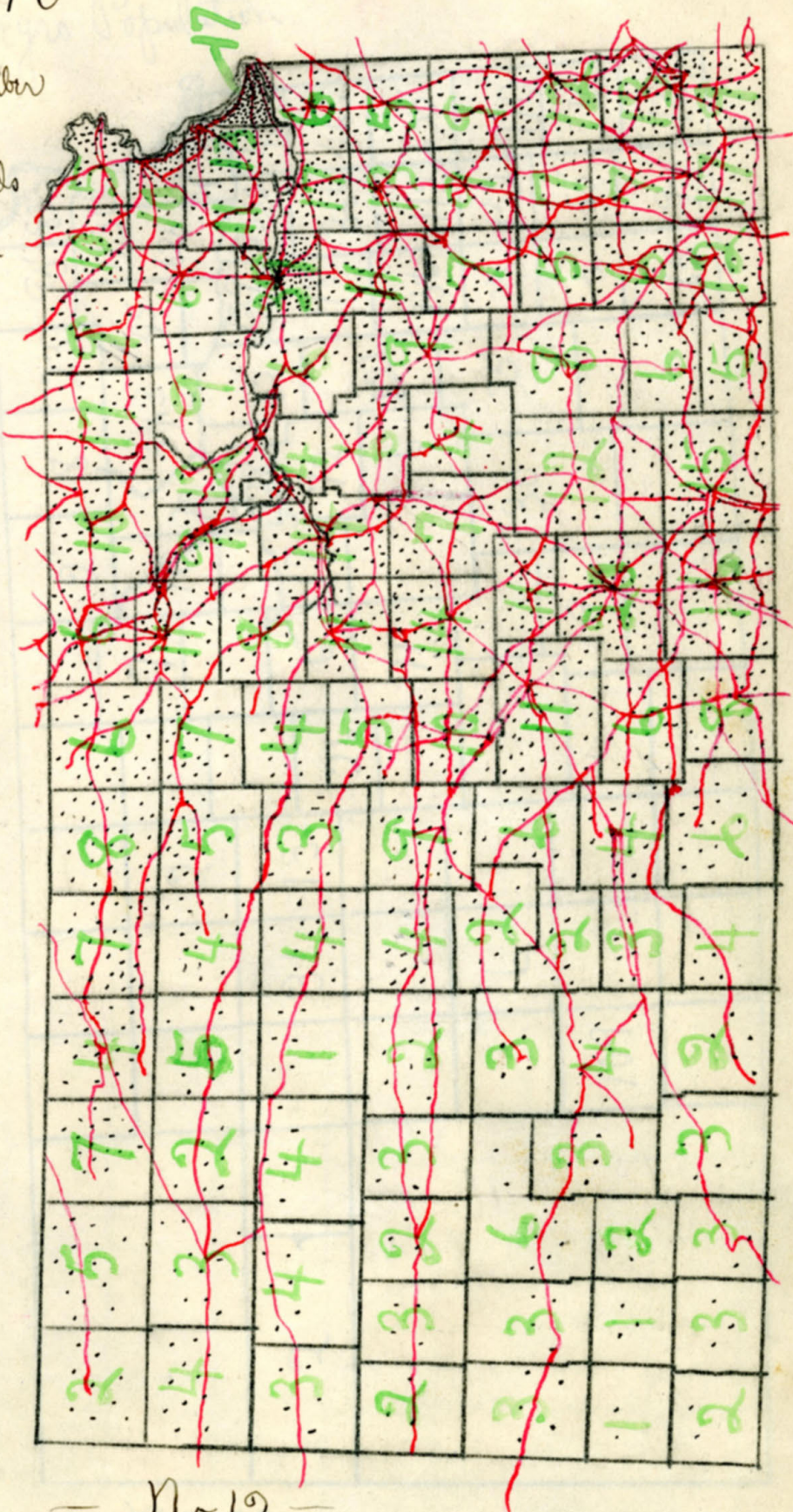


- No. 9 -

1890 -

note.

1. Green figures - Number of newspapers.
2. Red lines - Railroads
3. One dot (.) for each 500 inhabitants.



U.S. Census.

[illegible]

— No. 14. —

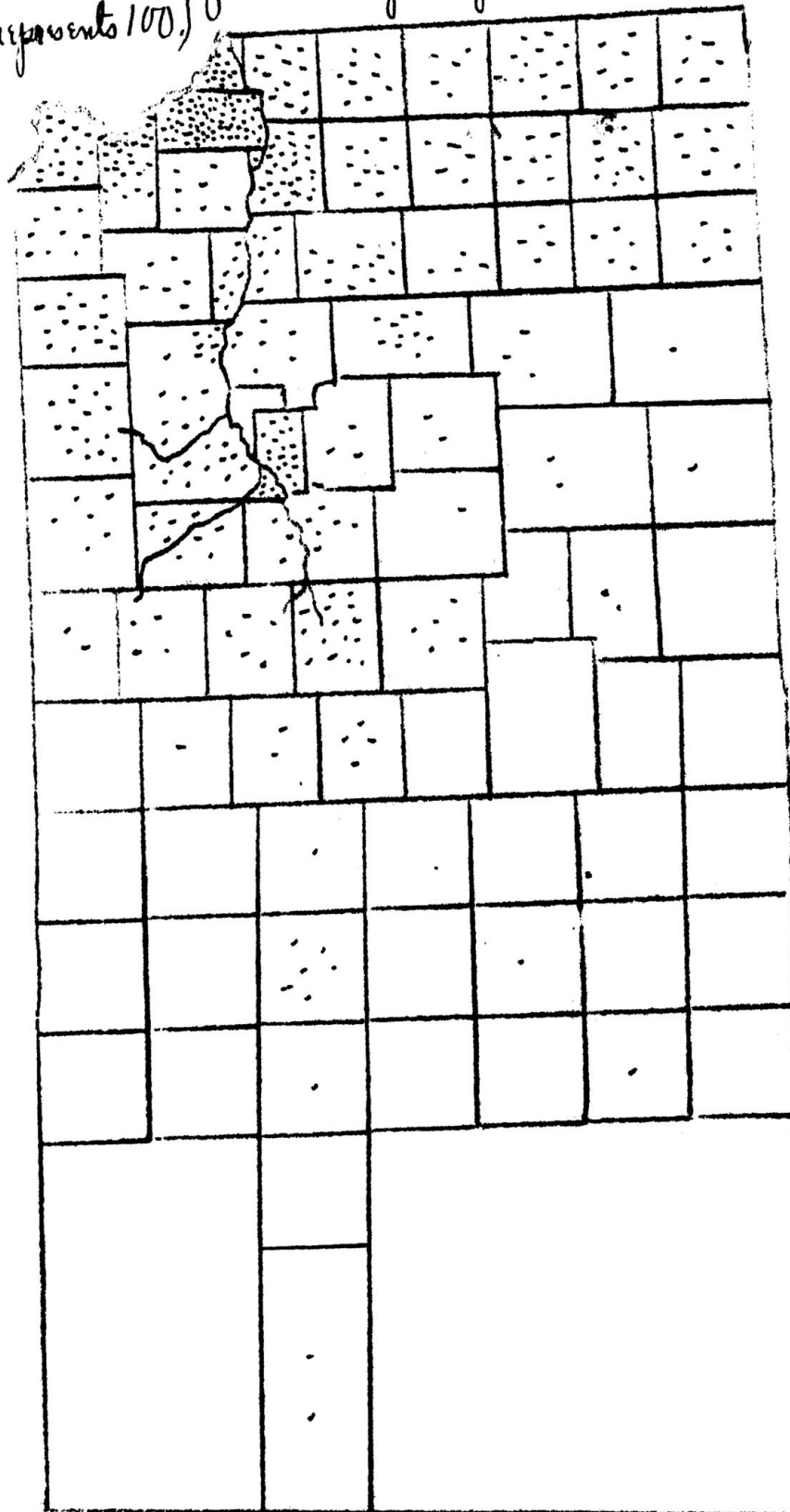
1890.—Negro Population.
U.S. Census.

		6	10	36	167	2	3	27	18	286	213	422	767
19						72	50	34	207	260	203	300	661
39	25	37	41		66	54	42	106	377	717	612	3076	899
3	8				5	329	118	465	158	497	678	863	937
57	8	62	155		144	190	354	50	150	178	189	288	777
	45		9	51	85	179	83	275	105	168	75	394	2272
7	19	5	25	6	32	30	82	1354		6	77	330	426
								177	622	224	947	2045	1342

— No. 15. —

1870 - Distribution of the Foreign Population in Kansas
(One dot (.) represents 100.)

U.S. Census.

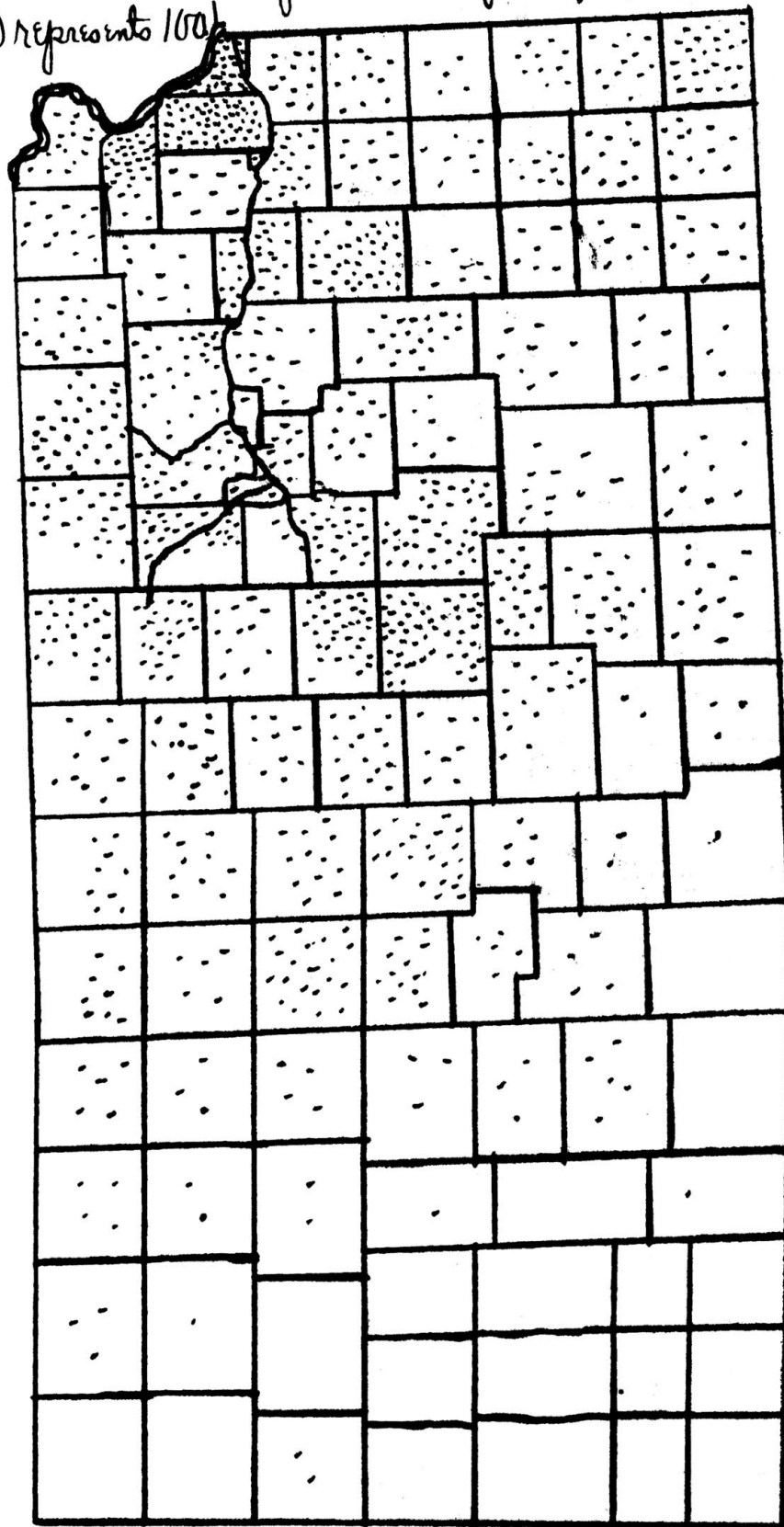


- No 16 -

1880 - Distribution of the Foreign Population in Kansas

(One dot (.) represents 1000)

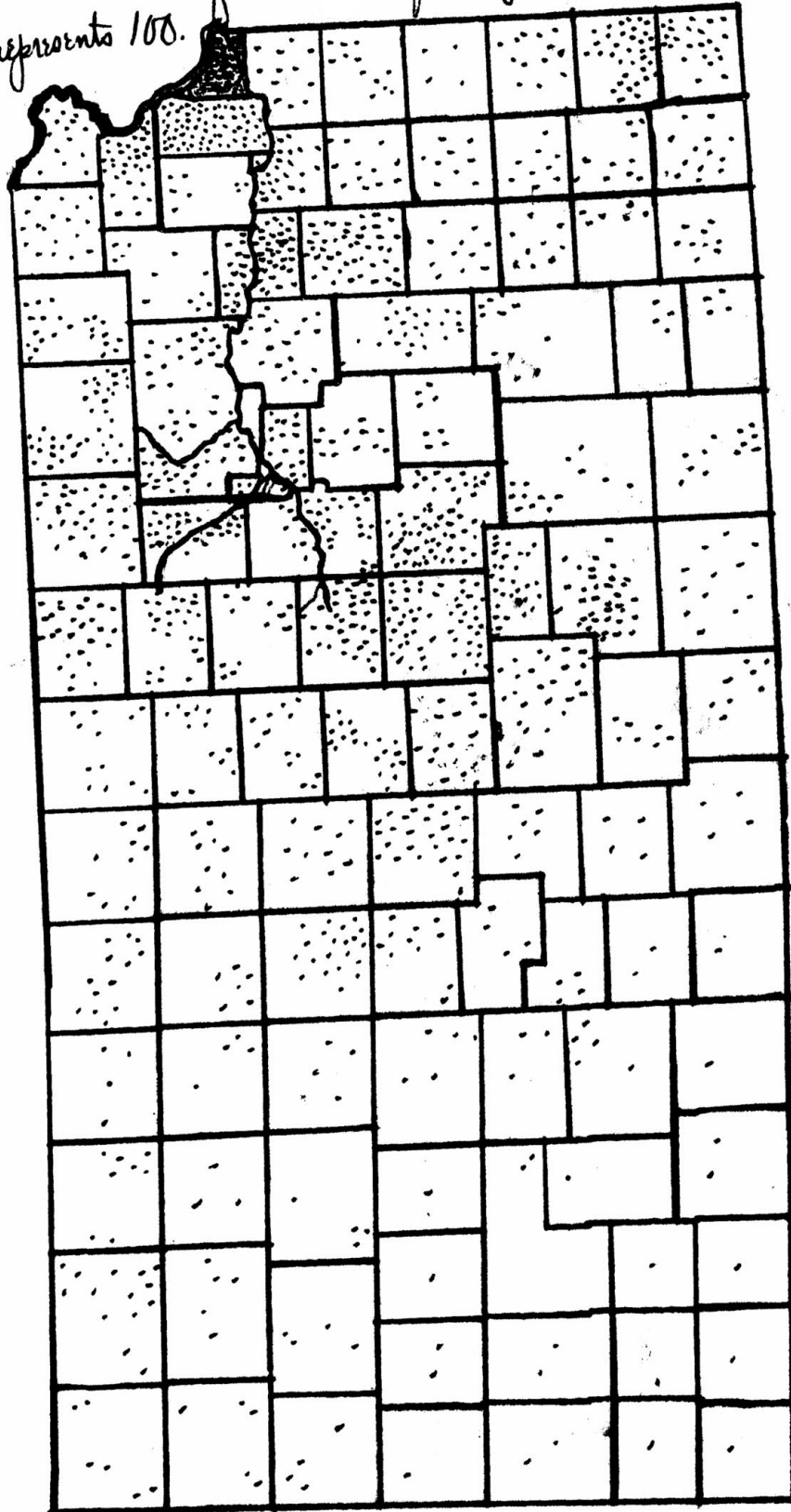
U.S. Census.



1870 - Distribution of the Foreign Population in Kansas.

One dot (.) represents 100.

U.S. Census.



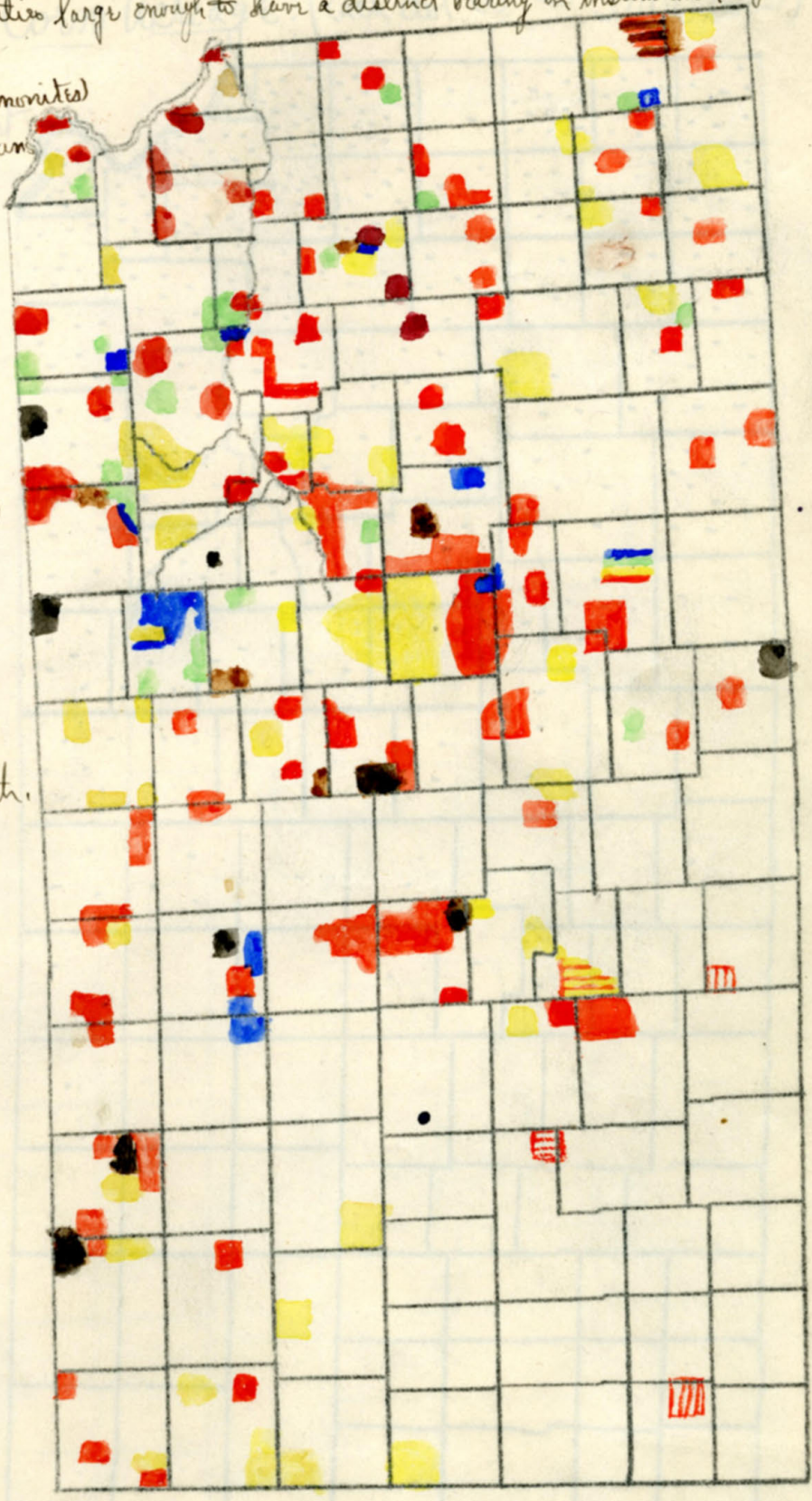
No. 18. -

Foreign localities in Kansas.

Note - Localities large enough to have a distinct bearing in institutional life.

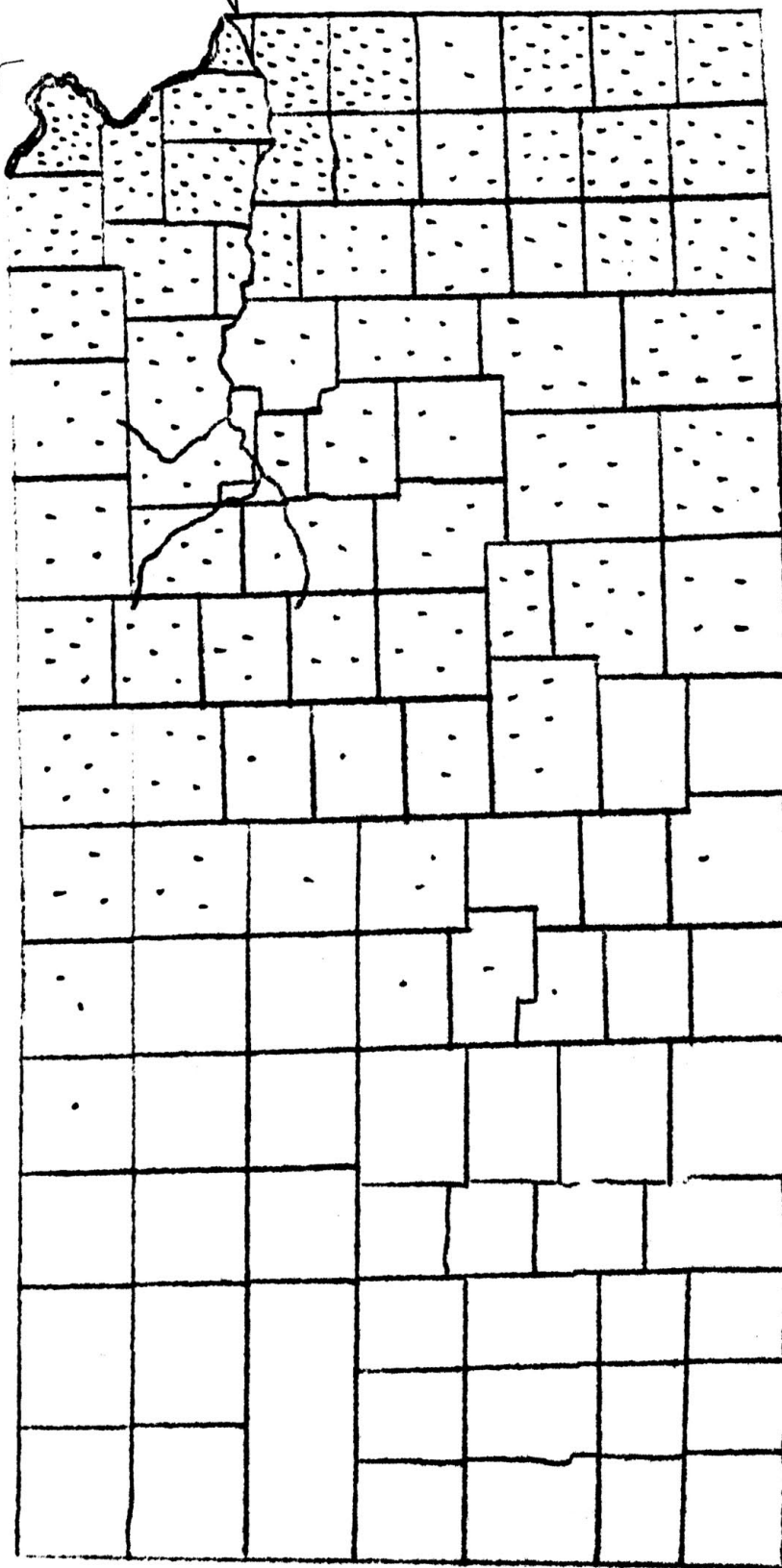
- - Germans
(Dutch-Mennonites)
- - Scandinavians
(Danes, Swedes)
- - Irish
- - French
- - Bohemians
- - Welsh.

Kansas Uni Quarterly
Vol. I By Dr. Curritt.



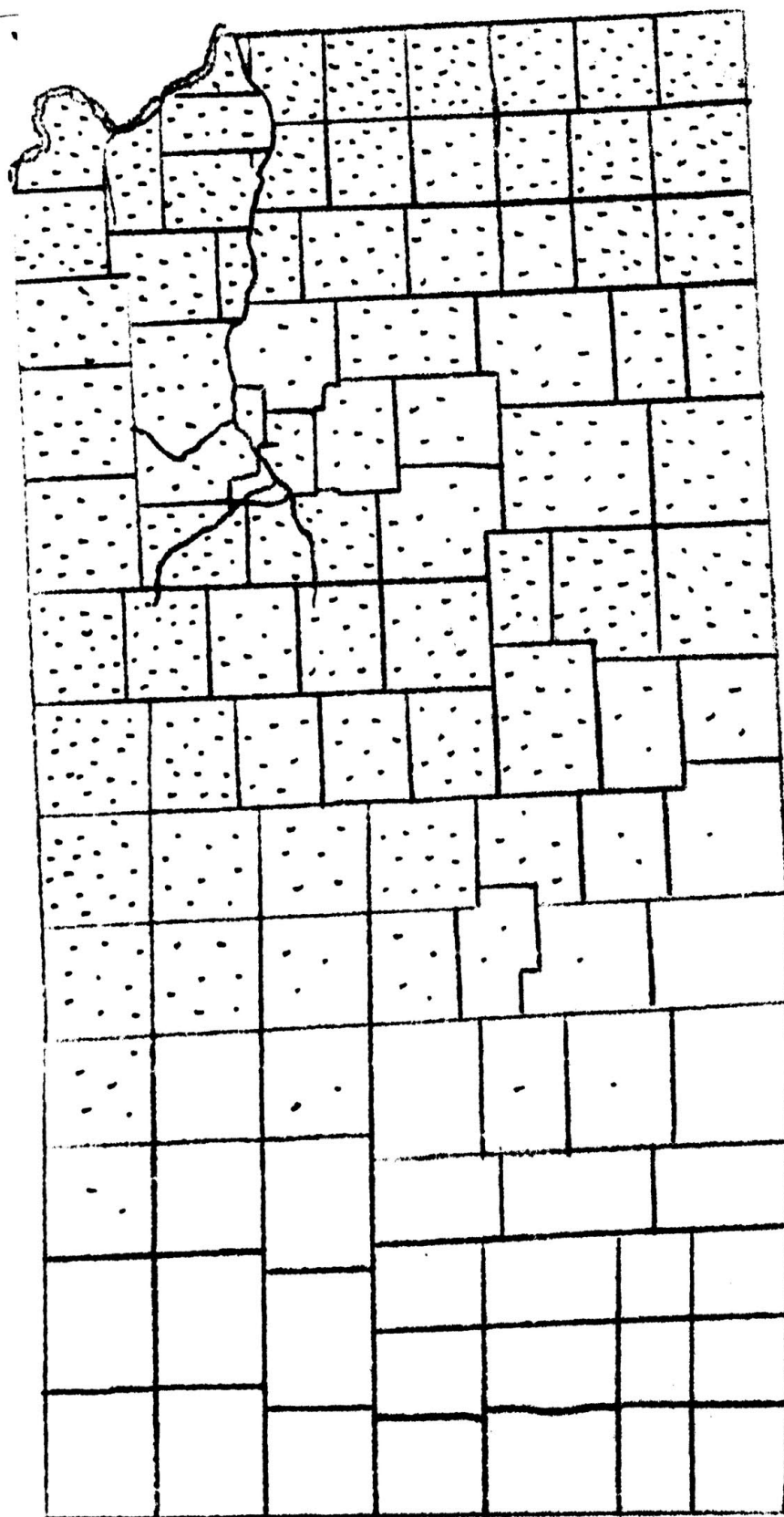
1875 - Corn Acreage. (Each dot (.) = 5,000 acres)

Kansas. Agr. Report



1880 - Corn Acreage. (Each dot (.) - 500 acres.)

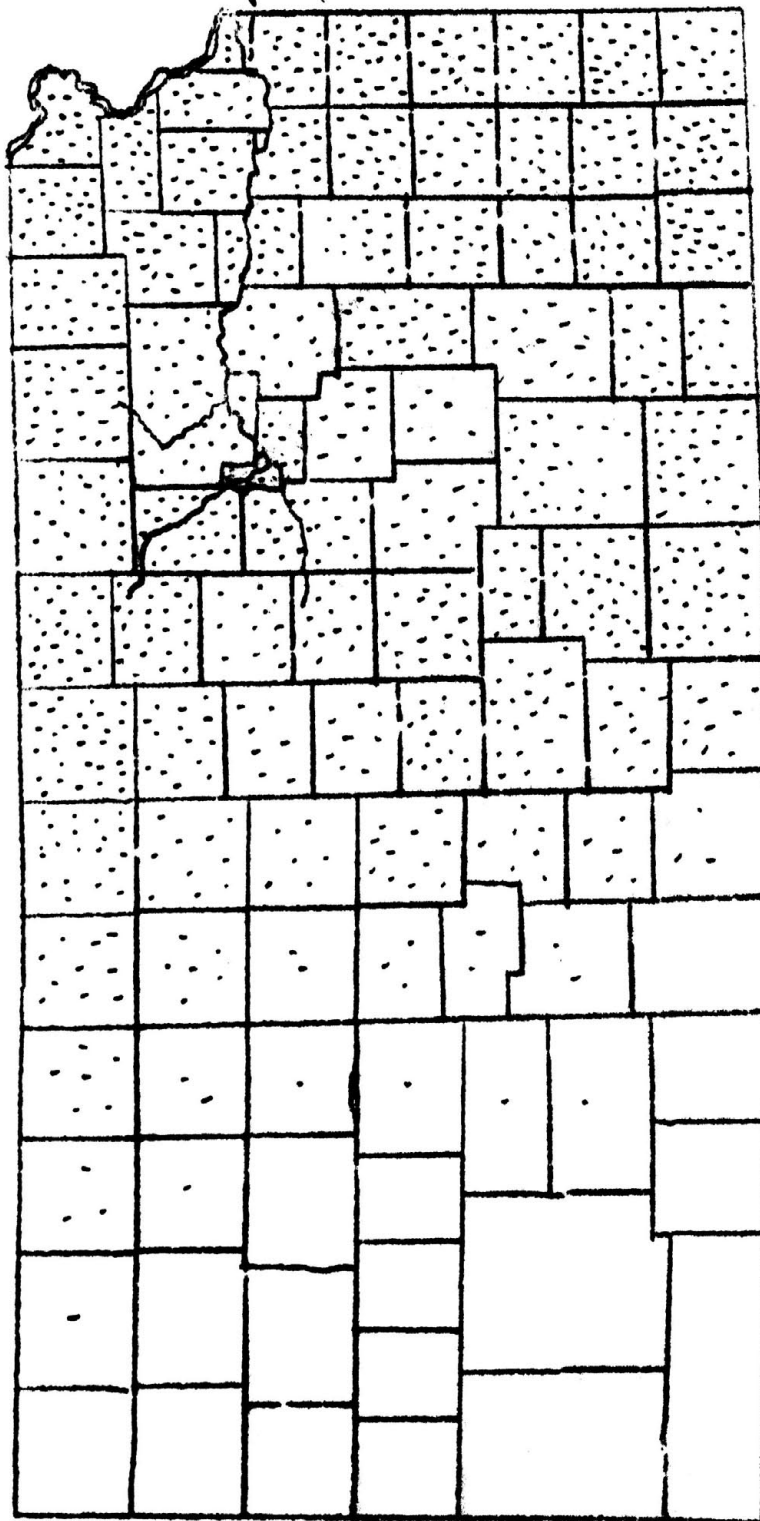
Kansas Agri. Expt. Sta.



No. 21. —

1885 - Corn Acreage. (Each dot (.) - 5000 acres.)

Kans. Agr. Report.

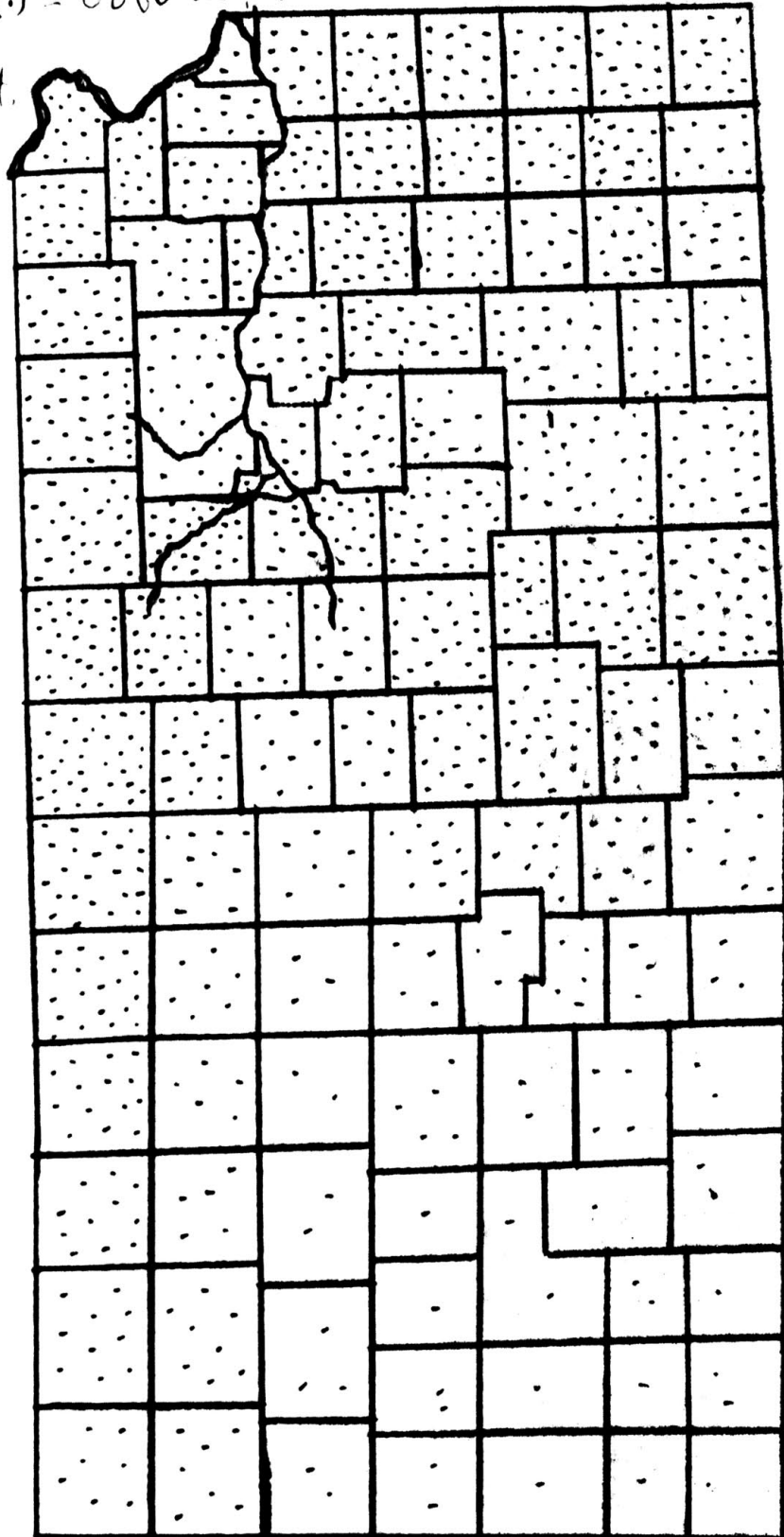


No. 22. —

1890 - Corn Acreage.

In. lot 11 = 5000 acres.

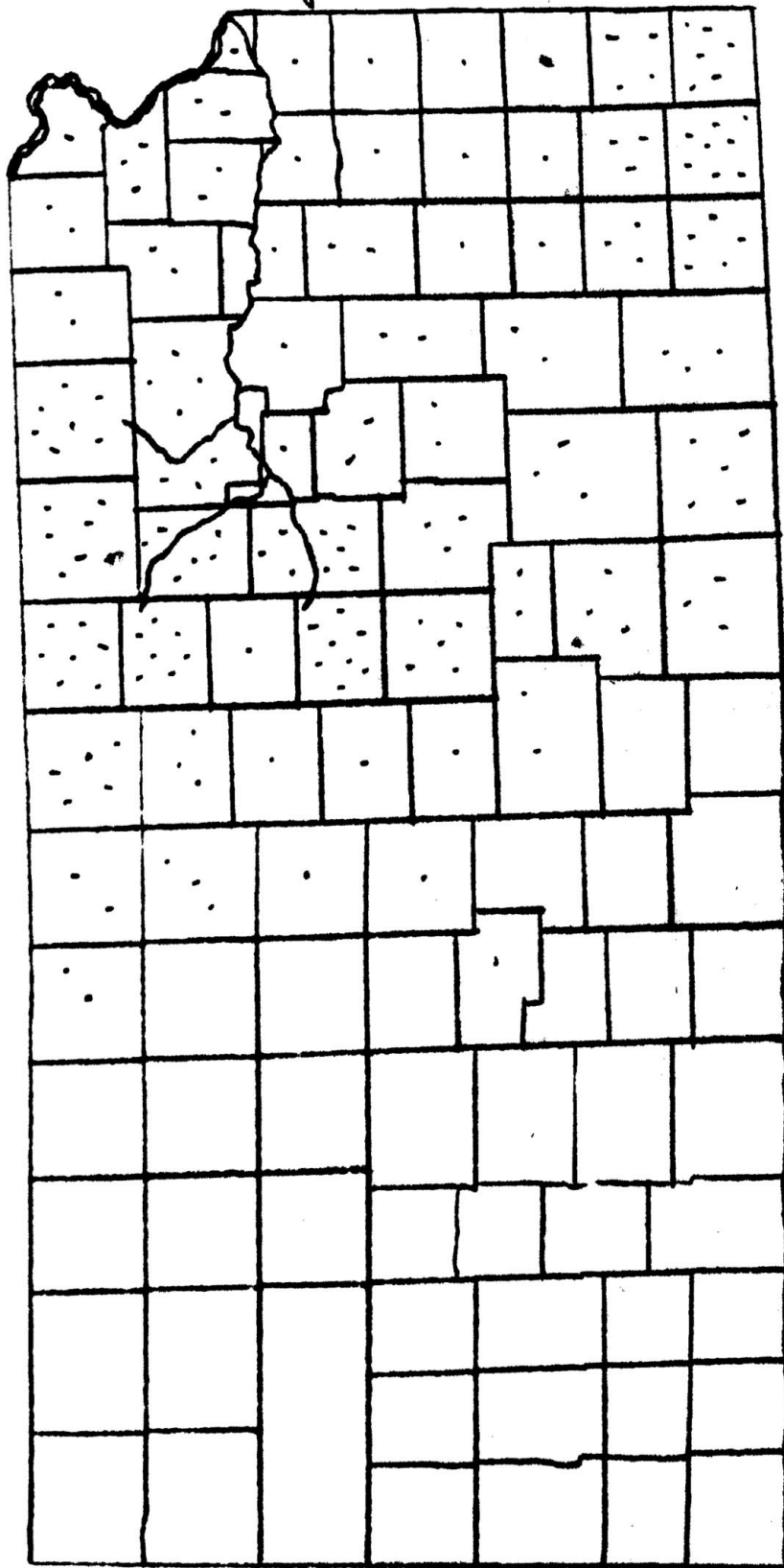
Kansas. Agr. Report.



No. 23.

1875 - Wheat Acres. (Each dot (.) - 5000 acres.)

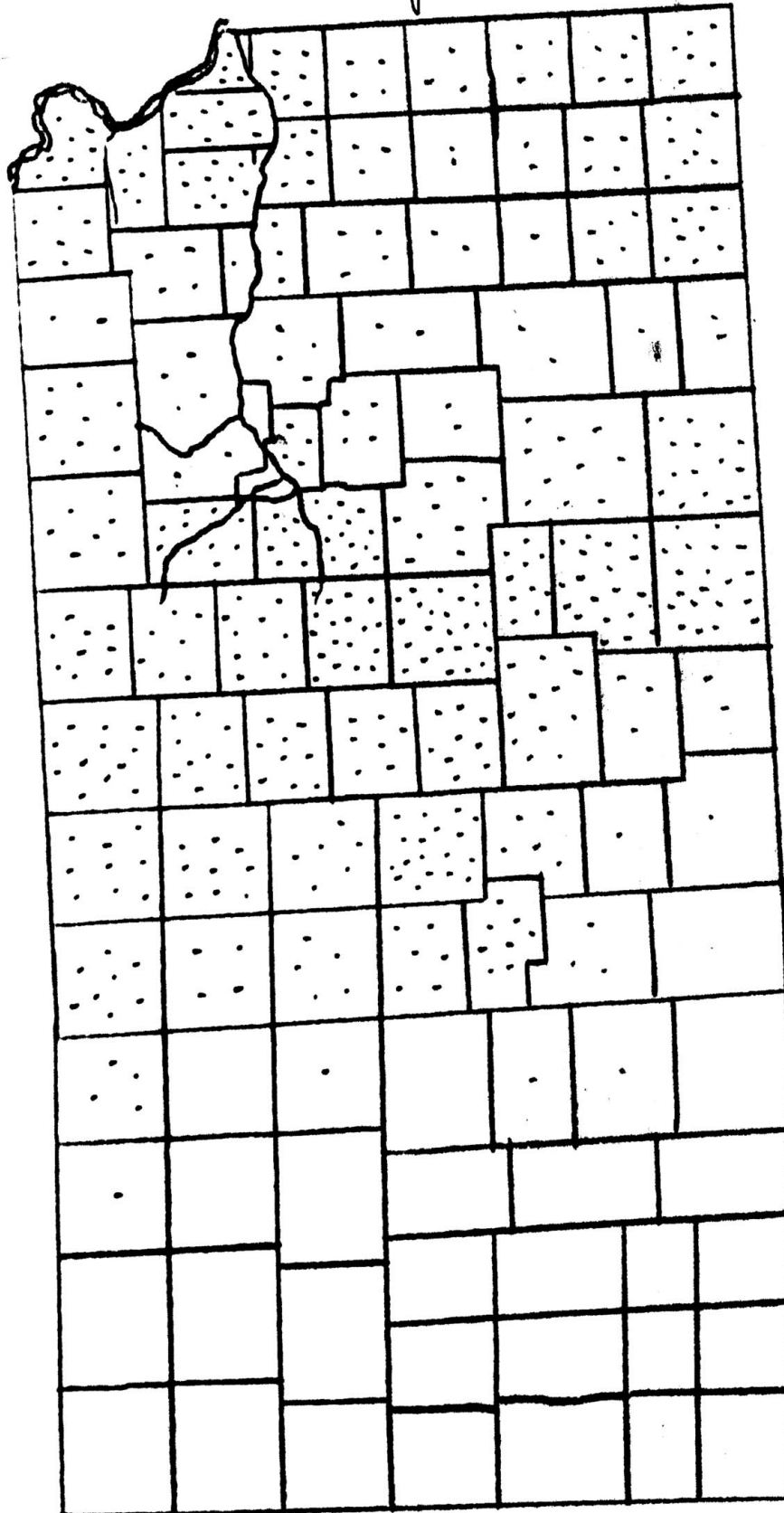
Kans: Agri Report.



No. 24 -

1880 - Wheat Acres. (Each dot (.) = 5000 acres)

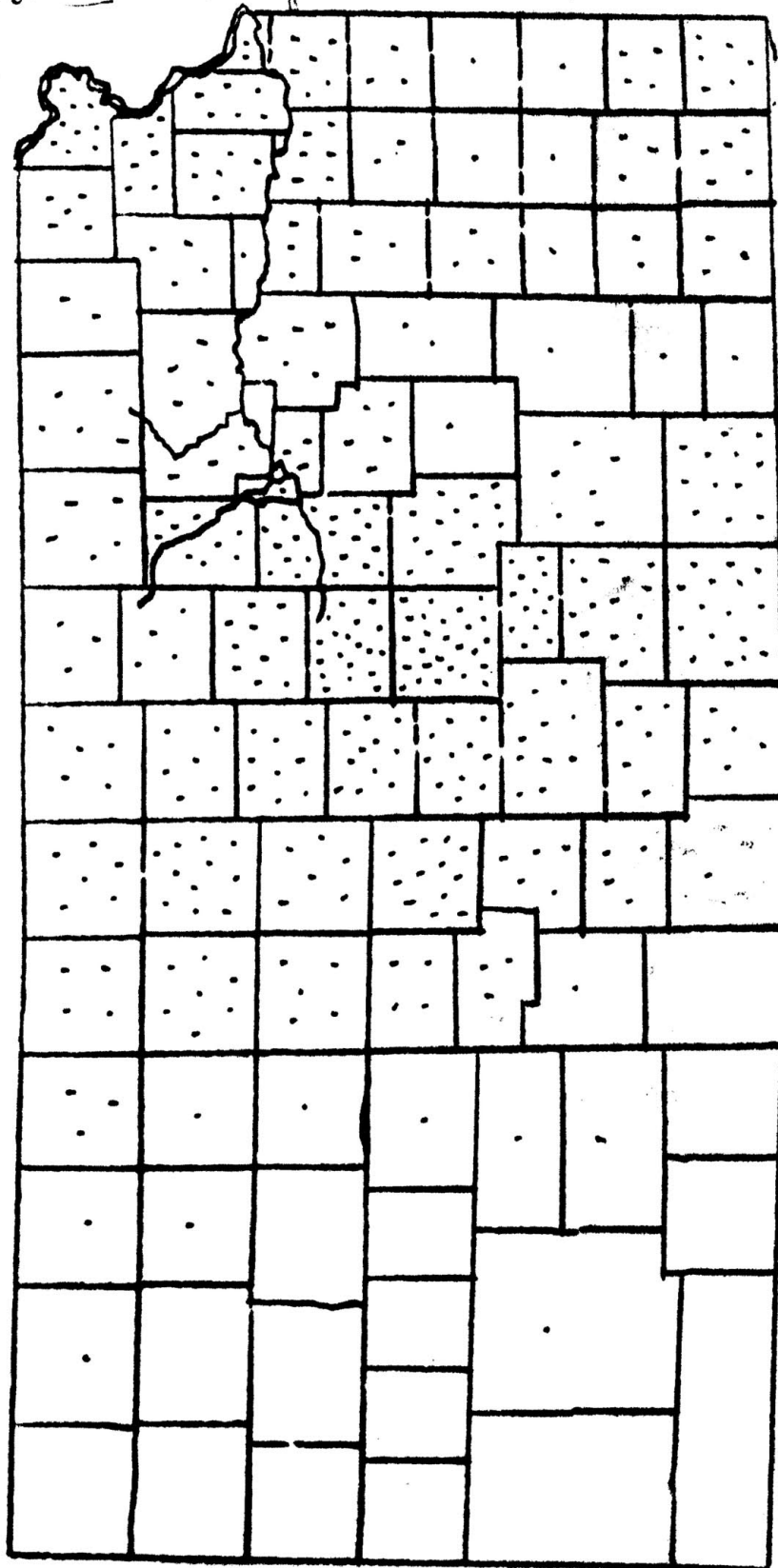
Kansas State



No 25 -

[illegible]

Kansas Agri Report



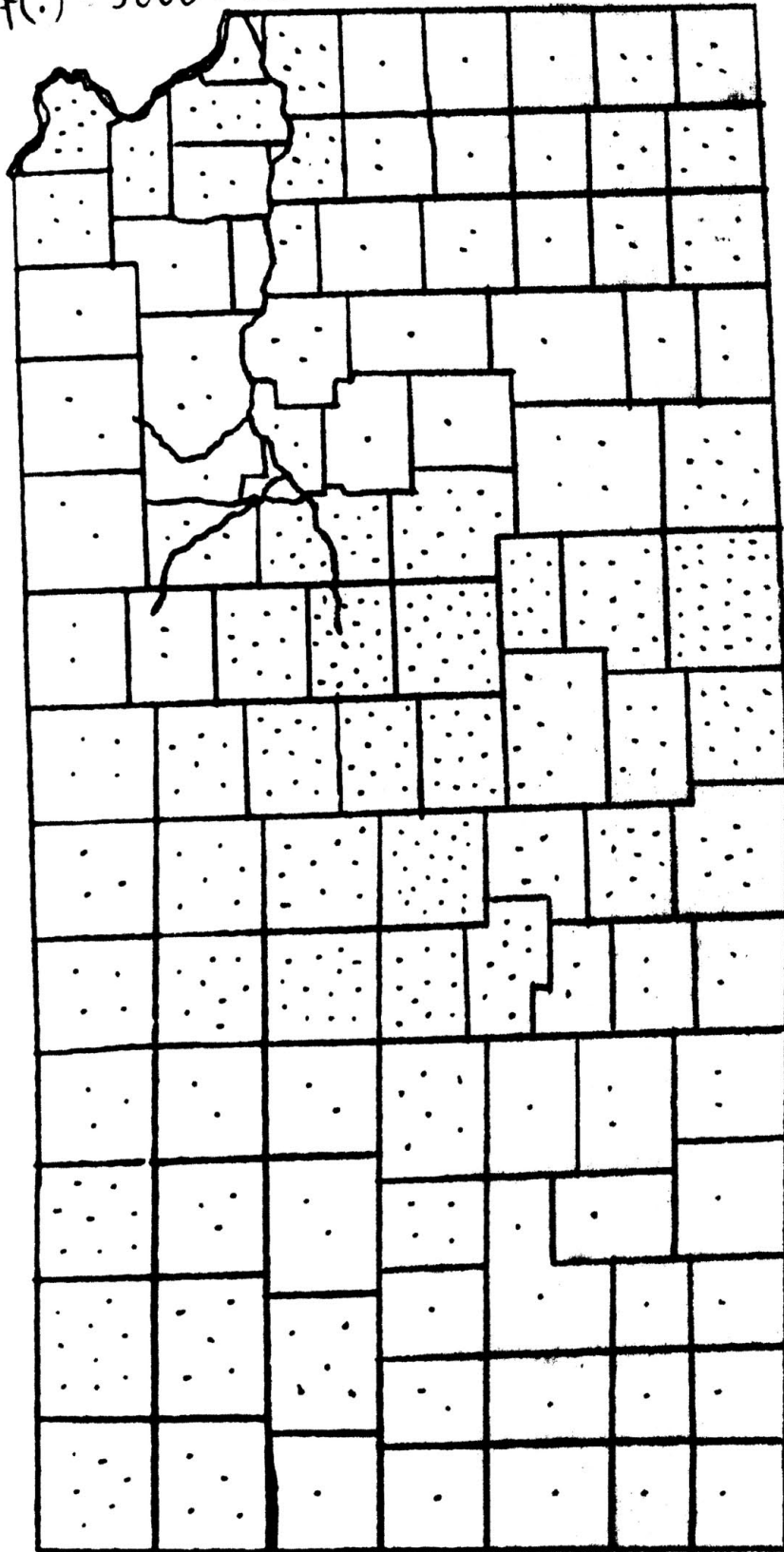
No 26 -

1890 - Wheat acreage.

One dot (.) = 5000 acres.

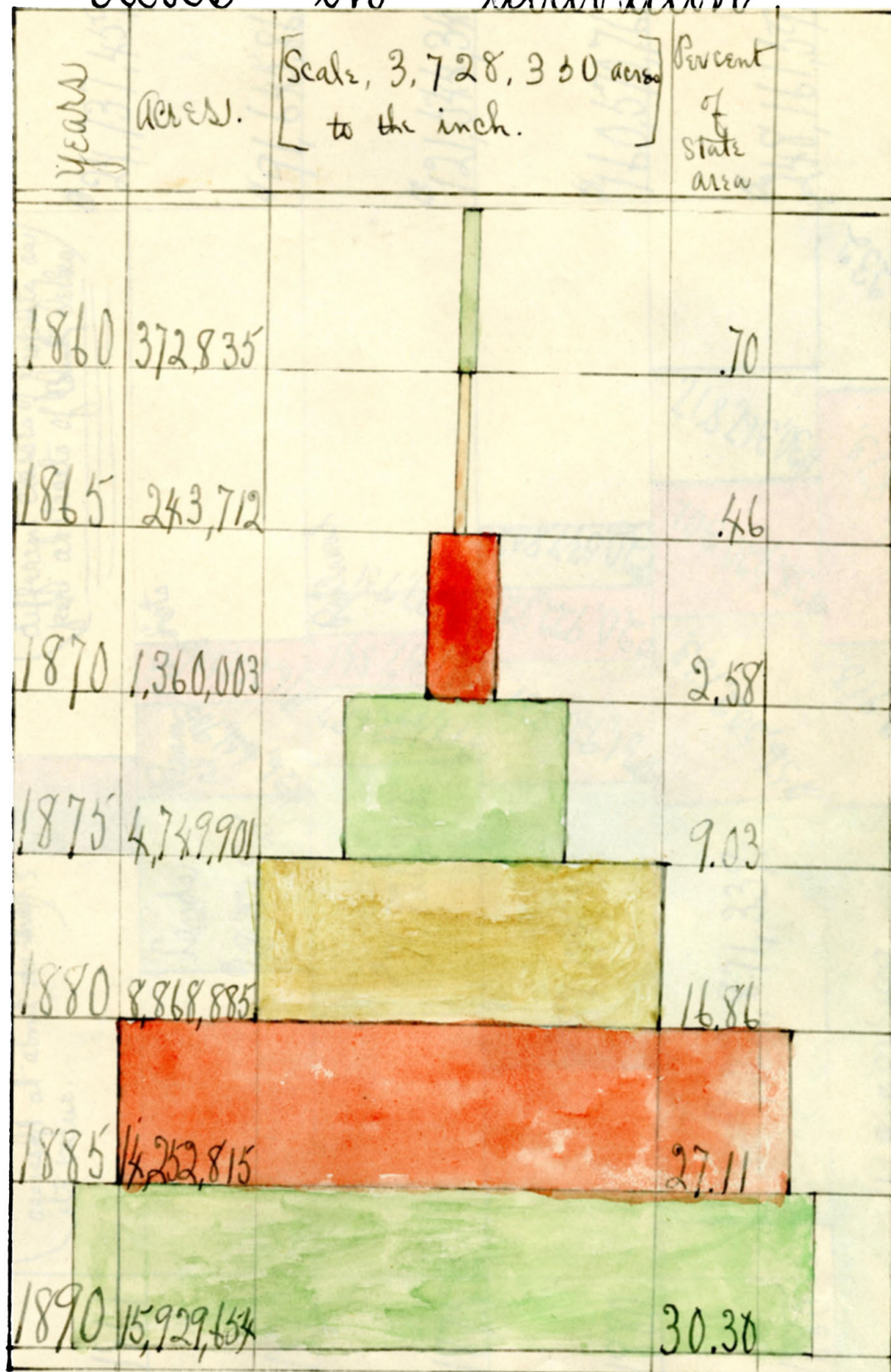
87

Kans. Agr. Report.



No 27 -

Acres in Cultivation



1861	<p>(Note - Property usually assessed at about one-third its value.)</p>	<p>(Assessed valuation of the different classes of property as per abstracts of County Clerk)</p>	Totals
1870	<p>Sand.</p> <p>\$48,783,905.</p>	<p>Repts. of City & County</p> <p>\$16,360,526.</p>	\$91,645,868
1875	<p>\$71,926,233.</p>	<p>Repts. of City & County</p> <p>\$17,917,541.</p>	\$121,544,344
1880	<p>\$87,179,101.</p>	<p>Repts. of City & County</p> <p>\$19,423,687.</p>	\$160,570,761
1885	<p>\$122,871,339.</p>	<p>Repts. of City & County</p> <p>\$31,921,837.</p>	\$148,161,592
1890	<p>\$168,286,199</p>	<p>Repts. of City & County</p> <p>\$56,572,133.</p>	\$347,717,218

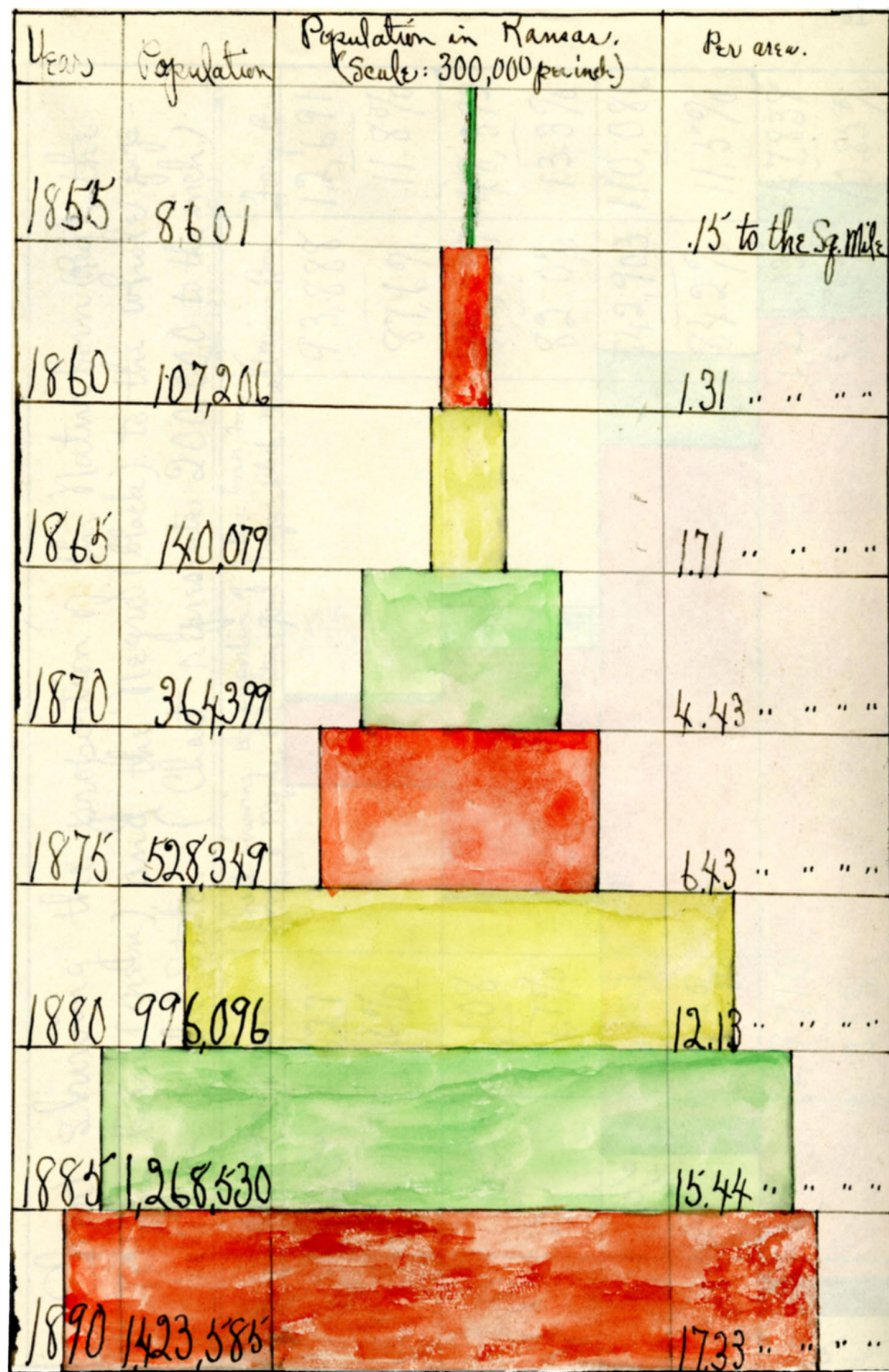




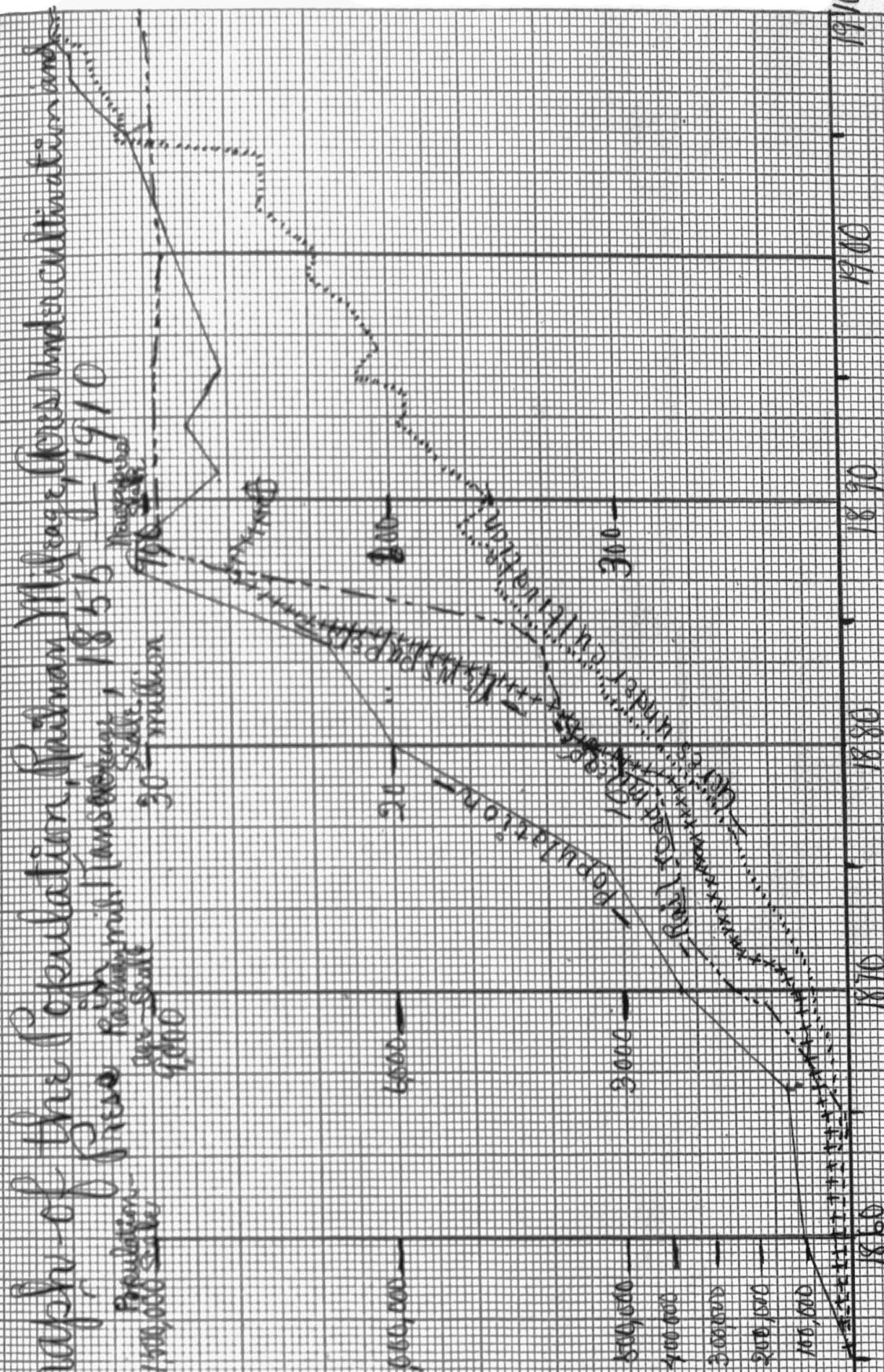


Chart showing the proportion of the Native born (Red), the Foreign born (green), and the Negro (black) to the whole population of the State. (Chart represents 200,000 to the inch.)

Years	Total Population	Negros	Chart showing the proportion of Native born, Foreign born, & Negroes. Red - Native; green - Foreign; Black - Negro	American Born	Foreign Born
1860	107,210	627 .6%		93,888 87.6%	12,691 11.8%
1870	168,498	17,108 4.7%		298,899 82.0%	48,392 13.3%
1880	260,966	43,107 4.3%		842,903 84.2%	110,086 11.5%
1890		49,710 3.5%		1,226,037 85.65%	147,838 10.85%



*** Note.** Authorities Consulted:
 Population - U.S. Census Reports, Agricultural Reports
 Railroads - Poor's Manual

Notes (cont.)
 Area Under Cultivation - U.S. Census Reports, Agricultural Reports
 Area Under Settlement - U.S. Census Reports, Agricultural Reports
 Railway Mileage - American Railway of Kansas, 1910
 Area Under Settlement - Kansas Hist. Collection Vol. 1, 2, 3, 4.

P A R T F O U R .

STATISTICAL TABLES - GENERAL.

Sante Fe Trade from 1822 to 1843.

94

By Josiah Gregg, "Commerce of the Prairie" Vol. II, p. 166

Years	Amount of Merchandise	Wagons	Men	Proprietors	Taken to Chihuahua	Remarks
1822-	\$15,000	--	70	60	--	Pack animals only.
1823	12,000	--	50	30	--	" " "
1824	35,000	26	100	80	\$3,000	" " & Wagons
1825	65,000	37	130	90	5,000	" " " "
1826	90,000	60	100	70	7,000	Wagons only from Fort
1827	85,000	55	90	50	8,000	" " " "
1828	50,000	100	200	80	20,000	3 men killed - the first
1829	60,000	30	50	20	5,000	first U.S. escort, 1 killed
1830	120,000	70	140	60	20,000	first oxen used.
1831	250,000	130	320	80	80,000	2 men killed.
1832	140,000	70	150	40	50,000	2 men killed, 3 mules.
1833	180,000	105	185	60	80,000	2nd U.S. escort
1834	150,000	80	160	50	70,000	
1835	140,000	75	140	40	70,000	
1836	130,000	70	135	35	60,000	
1837	150,000	80	160	35	80,000	
1838	90,000	50	100	20	40,000	Arkansas Expedition.
1839	250,000	130	250	40	150,000	Chihuahua Expedition.
1840	50,000	30	60	5	10,000	Texas Santa Fe " "
1841	150,000	60	100	12	80,000	
1842	160,000	70	120	15	90,000	
1843	450,000	230	350	30	300,000	3rd U.S. escort - ports closed.

Table of Mean Temperature of 20 States for five years, from ⁹⁵ Jan 1, 1865 to Jan 1, 1870, (Compiled from Reports of Dept of Agriculture)
by J. H. Brown

States	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Year
Kansas	52.2	75.5	54.3	29.1	52.8
Maine	40.7	66.4	46.6	19.8	43.4
New Hampshire	41.7	66.7	46.6	20.4	43.8
Vermont	40.4	66.1	45.6	18.4	42.7
Massachusetts	45.0	68.6	48.7	25.5	47.2
Connecticut	45.0	69.1	50.4	25.8	47.6
New York	43.9	69.7	50.0	24.9	47.1
New Jersey	49.8	72.3	54.3	30.3	51.7
Pennsylvania	47.3	71.7	52.0	28.1	49.7
Maryland	51.7	74.2	55.6	32.4	53.5
Kentucky	54.4	74.5	55.7	35.2	54.9
Ohio	49.4	72.6	52.7	29.1	50.9
Michigan	42.4	67.8	49.1	24.2	45.9
Indiana	50.4	74.2	53.2	29.7	51.9
Illinois	47.6	72.9	52.0	25.8	49.6
Wisconsin	41.8	68.6	47.8	20.5	44.7
Minnesota	39.4	67.8	45.3	14.0	41.6
Iowa	44.5	71.2	48.9	20.3	46.2
Missouri	52.5	75.5	55.0	30.7	53.4
Nebraska	45.9	73.4	51.0	22.9	48.4
Mean for 20 States	46.3	70.9	50.8	25.4	48.3

Table Showing the Average Rainfall of Kansas, in Comparison with that of other States, for 5 years from Jan. 1, 1865 to Jan. 1, 1870

States	Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Year	Year
Kansas	10.82	18.06	9.79	5.42	34.15	44.09
Maine	13.74	10.55	13.33	9.99	28.23	47.61
New Hampshire	10.40	10.49	12.66	7.85	25.40	41.40
Vermont	10.31	10.44	11.82	7.32	25.01	39.89
Massachusetts	13.46	11.17	11.72	10.20	28.71	46.55
Connecticut	13.01	13.34	13.11	10.54	30.88	50.00
New York	11.16	11.19	12.41	9.92	26.85	44.68
New Jersey	13.18	13.88	12.53	11.39	31.81	50.98
Pennsylvania	12.04	12.46	11.17	10.01	29.05	45.68
Maryland	13.67	13.95	12.39	11.22	32.05	51.23
Kentucky	15.18	13.77	9.88	12.50	33.92	51.33
Ohio	12.34	11.73	9.80	8.09	29.24	41.96
Michigan	8.32	9.90	11.00	6.47	23.19	35.69
Indiana	14.35	12.84	10.32	9.27	32.94	46.78
Illinois	11.53	12.07	8.14	6.02	27.92	37.76
Wisconsin	8.92	13.23	8.16	5.87	25.53	36.18
Minnesota	6.09	13.39	8.42	3.78	24.43	31.68
Iowa	10.57	16.72	8.86	6.38	32.14	42.53
Missouri	12.67	13.34	9.29	6.42	30.74	41.72
Nebraska	8.76	12.56	6.25	5.09	24.93	32.62
Average rainfall in 20 states for 5 years.	11.52	12.75	10.53	8.19	28.86	43.01

Kansas Colonies (prior to 1860.)

Page	Date	Where from	Where settled	Number	Men women	Leader	Organized	Refers.
	Aug. '54	New England	Lawrence	35	Men	Chas Robinson	New Eng. Em. Co	H. Vol 7-527
	Sept. 11, '54	Mass.	Wakarusa	114	Both	Robinson and Pomeroy	" " " "	A. - 313
	Oct. 28, '54	Ohio	Lawrence	50	Men	- -	" " " "	A. - 316
	Oct. 30, '54	New England and New York	Lawrence	230	Both	Branscomb	" " " "	A. - 316
	Nov. 20, '54	New England & New York	Lawrence	100	Both	J. B. Taft	" " " "	A. - 316
	Dec 1, '54	New England	Lawrence	50	Both	- -	" " " "	A. - 316
	Nov. 9, '54	Pittsburg and New York	Burlingame	100	Both	- -	Ameru Settlement Co	A. - 1530
	Mar. 24 '55	New England	Manhattan	2	Men	- -	N.E. Em. Co	A. - 1306
	Apr. 11, '55	Coventry, Ky. Cincinnati, O.	Ashland, Riley County	35	Both	F. G. Adams	- - - -	A. - 1301
	June, '55	Cincinnati, O.	Manhattan	75	Both	J. W. Pipher	- - - -	H. Vol 7-371
	Spring, '55	New Paris, O.	West of Lawrence	"Large Party"	Both	Sam Walker	- - - -	A. - 1306
								A. - 346

Kansas Colonies.

<u>Page 2</u> Date	Where born	Where settled	Number	Men or Women	Leader	Organization	Reference
Summer '55	Fayette Co., Penn	Big Springs, Douglas County, Kansas	2	Both	W. Y. Roberts	-	H. Vol 7-116
'55	Pennsylvania	Pawnee	-	-	A. H. Reed	Wm Hutchinson	H. Vol 7-372
April 26, '55	Mass.	Coffey Co	70	-	-	-	A-647
May 2, '56	Ala, Ga, & S.C.	Eastern Kans.	about 400	Men	May. J. Buford	May. J. Buford	{ A-128-29 H. Vol 7-527
April 28, '56	New Haven, Conn.	Wabaussee Co.	70	Men	Linco	(Breder's Sharp Rifle Company) (Paw slawing)	A-988
July 8, '56	Missouri	Marionville	35	Men	J. S. Magill	-	A-917
Aug. '56	Chicago?	Plymouth, Kansas	80	Both	-	-	H. Vol 8-314
Aug. '56	Chicago?	Lexington, Kansas	75	Both	Martin Stodd	-	H. Vol 8-314
Aug. '56	Milwaukee	Holton	50	Both	E. G. Rao	-	{ H. Vol 8-314 A-1341
Sept '56	Chicago	Wpeka?	200	Both	Geo. Redpath	-	{ A-988 H. Vol 8-314
May 10, '57	Hartford, Conn.	Humboldt	30	Both	-	-	A-671
Spring '67	of Parker & Johnson of Co. Ind	Carlyle, Allen Co	"Small Colony"	Both	-	-	A-668

Kansas Colonies

Page 3] Date	Where from	Where settled	Number	Men or women	Leader	Organizer	Reference
Summer '57	Penn	Wyandotte	-	-	-	-	H. Vol 7-117
Summer '57	Ohio	Wyandotte	-	-	-	{ Did not come together	H. Vol 7-117
1857	Ohio	Franklin Co.	50	Both	-	-	A-603
1858	Chicago and St Louis	Near Burlington	50 fam ill.	Both	-	-	A-1531
Note - A. stands for Andreas History of Kansas. H. " " Kans. Historical collection.							

Nativity of Population in Kansas - 1860

North	Number	South Seceded States	Number
Ohio - -	11,617	Missouri - -	11,356
Illinois - -	9,945	Kentucky - -	6,556
Pennsylvania - -	6,463	Virginia - -	3,487
New York - -	6,331	Tennessee - -	2,569
Iowa - -	4,008	North Carolina - -	1,234
Wisconsin - -	1,357	Arkansas - -	620
Massachusetts - -	1,282	Alabama - -	240
Michigan - -	1,137	South Carolina - -	215
Vermont - -	902	Georgia - -	179
Maine - -	728	Mississippi - -	128
Connecticut - -	650	Louisiana - -	114
* New Jersey - -	499	Texas - -	108
New Hampshire - -	466	Florida - -	23
* Maryland - -	620		
* Delaware - -	91	Total	26,657
Minnesota - -	76		
Dist of Columbia - -	72	North	56,323
* Rhode Island - -	180	South - -	26,657
California - -	30	Territories - -	88
Oregon - -	2	At Sea - -	12
Total	56,323	Not stated - -	942
		Foreign Born - -	12,691
		In Kansas - -	10,997
		Total	107,204

* Showing the Increase of Population in the Counties in which the Santa Fe received land grants.

Counties	1860	1870	1880	1890
Morris	770	2225	9265	11381
Chase	1046	1975	6081	8233
Marion	74	768	12457	20539
Butter	- 437	3035	18587	24055
Harvey	-	-	11451	17601
McPherson	-	738	17143	21614
Peno	-	-	12826	27079
Rice	-	5	9292	14457
Stafford	-	-	4755	8520
Barton	-	2	10318	13172
Pawnee	-	179	5396	5204
Edwards	-	-	2409	3600
Ford	-	-	3122	5308
Hodgeman	-	-	1704	2393
Gray	-	-	-	2415
Finney	-	-	-	3350
Kearney	-	-	159	1571
Hamilton	-	-	168	2027

* Taken from the U.S. Census reports.
No. 8.

* Showing Increase of Population in the Counties in which the U.P. R.R. received grants.

Counties	1860	1870	1880	1890
Riley	1224	5105	10430	13183
Geary	1163	5526	6994	10423
Dickinson	378	3043	15251	22273
Saline	-	4246	13808	17442
Ellsworth	-	1185	8494	9272
Russell	-	156	7351	7333
Ellis	-	1336	6179	7942
Nego	-	166	2535	2535
Gove	-	-	1196	2994
Sheridan	-	-	1567	3733
Thomas	-	-	161	5538
Logan	-	-	-	3384
Wallace	-	538	686	2458

* Taken from the U.S. Census reports.
- No. 9 -

Commonwealth Nativities (including Kansas
born) of Native White People and Negroes in Kansas.

[Page 1]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Illinois	9,367	35,588	106,992	137,903
Missouri	11,356	29,775	60,228	84,016
Iowa	4,008	13,073	55,972	66,148
Ohio	11,617	38,205	93,396	116,671
Indiana	9,945	30,953	77,096	98,138
Pennsylvania	6,463	19,287	52,236	62,064
New York	6,331	18,588	42,779	40,635
Kentucky	6,556	15,918	32,778	39,783
Nebraska	-	639	4,350	11,128
Wisconsin	1,357	4,128	15,016	14,125
Virginia	3,487	9,906	15,336	16,982
Michigan	1,137	4,466	13,012	13,775
Tennessee	2,569	6,209	15,649	17,963
West Virginia	-	-	3,644	6,627
Arkansas	448	2,087	3,084	3,196
North Carolina	1,234	3,612	5,709	5,825
Maryland	620	2,067	4,431	5,224
Colorado	-	154	634	16,155
Massachusetts	1,282	2,894	5,395	4,999
New Jersey	499	1,845	4,631	4,617
Vermont	902	2,370	4,914	4,528
Texas	108	975	4,057	3,750
Minnesota	76	708	2,784	3,441
Oklahoma	-	-	-	27
Indian Cy.	-	456	685	1,132
Maine	728	1,837	3,538	3,040
Connecticut	650	1,462	2,791	2,366
California	30	208	683	936

[Page 2]	1860	1870	1880	1890
New Hampshire	466	1158	2088	1735
Georgia	179	789	1579	1599
South Dakota	- - (See North Dakota)	-	-	244
Mississippi	128	519	3452	2644
Alabama	240	718	1605	1607
Oregon -	- - 2	- - 99	198	- - 292
Washington -	- - -	- 11	- - 48	- - 122
Louisiana	114	- - 408	- - 1782	1367
New Mexico	- - -	- 69	106	232
Delaware	91	- 307	567	573
Rhode Island	180	- 364	612	657
South Carolina	215	404	899	874
Dist of Columbia	72	204	300	364
North Dakota	- - -	- 17	132	355
Montana	- - -	37	150	247
Wyoming	- - -	- 7	- 51	116
Utah	- - -	75	126	137
Idaho	- - -	12	- 28	91
Florida	93	28	103	132
Arizona	- - -	- 2	- 12	- - 48
Nevada -	- - -	32	82	122
Alaska	- - -	- 4	- - -	- - 5
United States at large	942	123	- - -	- - -
at Sea	12	9	- 4	- 23
Territories	88	- - -	- - -	165
Aboriginal Indians	789	- - -	- - -	- - -
Kansas	10997	63321	233066	487093
Total	94513	316007	886010	1279258

- No 11 -

U.S. Census 1

P A R T F I V E .

STATISTICAL TABLES - NATIVITY OF FOREIGN-BORN BY COUNTIES.

* Germans.

106

[Page 1.]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Doniphan	- - -	526	- - 588	- - 655
Atchison	- - -	837	- - 1096	- - 1569
Leavenworth	- - -	2448	- - 2044	- - 3284
Wyandotte	- - -	442	- - 452	- - 2502
Johnson	- - -	252	- - 362	- - 437
Miami	- - -	274	- - 431	- - 534
Linn	- - -	111	- - 114	- - 115
Bourbon	- - -	285	- - 320	- - 386
Crawford	- - -	168	- - 287	- - 1029
Cherokee	- - -	147	- - 276	- - 290
Jefferson	- - -	165	- - 237	- - 278
Douglas	- - -	843	- - 853	- - 1011
Franklin	- - -	207	- - 209	- - 308
Anderson	- - -	126	- - 257	- - 401
Alley	- - -	157	- - 252	- - 283
Neosho	- - -	114	- - 179	- - 242
Labette	- - -	114	- - 306	- - 349
Brown	- - -	198	- - 292	- - 525
Jackson	- - -	175	- - 282	- - 452
Shawnee	- - -	362	- - 653	- - 1304
Osage	- - -	120	- - 269	- - 451
Coffey	- - -	70	- - 200	- - 317
Woodson	- - -	180	- - 248	- - 403
Wilson	- - -	87	- - 117	- - 150
Montgomery	- - -	113	- - 260	- - 351
Nemaha	- - -	417	- - 570	- - 993
Pottawatomie	- - -	472	- - 744	- - 908
Wabaunsee	- - -	435	- - 675	- - 995
Lyon	- - -	122	- - 382	- - 665
Greeewood	- - -	29	- - 108	- - 165
Elk	- - -	- -	- - 109	- - 115
Chautauqua	- - -	473	- - 46	- - 50
Marshall	- - -	338	- - 1038	- - 1466
Riley	- - -	- -	- - 503	- - 820
Grant	- - -	- -	- - -	- - 708
Morris	- - -	57	- - 210	- - 303

* These tables were taken from "Peopling of Kansas. Miller - See Appendix.
Verified by the U.S. Census.

Germans.

[Page 2.]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Chase	- - - -	- 102	- - 141	- - 224
Butler	- - - -	- 40	- - 331	- - 488
Cowley	- - - -	- 20	- - 210	- - 275
Washington	- - - -	- 184	- - 990	- 1,626
Clay	- - - -	- 118	- - 361	- - 650
Dickinson	- - - -	- 287	- - 806	- 1,099
Marion	- - - -	- 9	- - 400	- 1,519
Republic	- - - -	- 14	- - 166	- 251
Cloud	- - - -	- 49	- - 197	- 293
Ottawa	- - - -	- 90	- - 165	- 265
Saline	- - - -	- 147	- - 498	- 578
McPherson	- - - -	- 9	- - 368	- 525
Harvey	- - - -	- -	- - 478	- 1,315
Sedgwick	- - - -	- 37	- - 637	- 1,643
Sumner	- - - -	- 1	- - 239	- 302
Jewell	- - - -	- 1	- - 148	- 200
Mitchell	- - - -	- 5	- - 258	- 632
Lincoln	- - - -	- 24	- - 294	- 502
Ellsworth	- - - -	- 84	- - 476	- 675
Rice	- - - -	- -	- - 225	- 446
Reno	- - - -	- -	- - 228	- 558
Kingman	- - - -	- -	- - 227	- 348
Harper	- - - -	- -	- - 227	- 348
Smith	- - - -	- -	- - 227	- 348
Osborne	- - - -	- 1	- - 371	- 390
Russell	- - - -	- 8	- - 263	- 343
Barton	- - - -	- 2	- - 227	- 348
Stafford	- - - -	- -	- - 216	- 318
Pratt	- - - -	- -	- - 25	- 88
Barber	- - - -	- -	- - 204	- 399
Phillips	- - - -	- -	- - 90	- 113
Rooks	- - - -	- -	- - 277	- 295
Ellis	- - - -	- 114	- - 206	- 172
Rush	- - - -	- 23	- - 160	- 161
Pawnee	- - - -	- -	- - 181	- 177
Edwards	- - - -	- -	- - -	- 71
Kiowa	- - - -	- -	- - -	- -

Germans

[Page 3]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Commanche	-	-	-	38
Norton	-	-	113	155
Graham	-	-	58	59
Trego	-	12	77	106
Ness	-	-	71	107
Hodgeman	-	-	99	107
Ford	-	35	345	295
Clark	-	-	2	26
Decatur	-	-	80	264
Sheridan	-	-	223	299
Garr	-	-	14	33
Lane	-	-	-	21
Scott	-	-	-	23
Finney	-	-	-	30
Gray	-	-	-	30
Haskell	-	-	11	25
Meade	-	-	-	20
Seward	-	-	57	285
Rawlins	-	-	10	162
Thomas	-	-	-	68
Logan	-	-	-	42
Wichita	-	-	11	32
Kearney	-	-	-	33
Grant	-	-	-	17
Stevens	-	-	4	200
Cheyenne	-	-	2	175
Sherman	-	51	18	53
Wallace	-	-	-	14
Geelery	-	-	7	42
Hamilton	-	-	-	12
Stanton	-	-	-	10
Morton	-	-	-	-
	3,137	12,775	28,034	39,501

Sweedes.

[Page 1]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Doniphan	- - -	99	- - 76	- - 10
Gitchison	- - -	120	- - 83	- - 66
Leavenworth	- - -	85	- - 71	- - 101
Wyandotte	- - -	93	- - 272	- - 889
Johnson	- - -	50	- - 63	- - 31
Miami	- - -	37	- - 41	- - 46
Linn	- - -	16	- - 11	- - 16
Bourbon	- - -	58	- - 80	- - 131
Crawford	- - -	36	- - 71	- - 172
Cherokee	- - -	7	- - 43	- - 48
Jefferson	- - -	5	- - 13	- - 25
Douglas	- - -	390	- - 294	- - 317
Franklin	- - -	140	- - 190	- - 187
Anderson	- - -	126	- - 214	- - 277
Allen	- - -	121	- - 128	- - 187
Neosho	- - -	54	- - 53	- - 98
Labette	- - -	64	- - 99	- - 60
Brown	- - -	8	- - 14	- - 14
Jackson	- - -	189	- - 332	- - 860
Shawnee	- - -	171	- - 342	- - 872
Osage	- - -	45	- - 17	- - 17
Coffey	- - -	19	- - 9	- - 10
Wagon	- - -	19	- - 127	- - 156
Wilson	- - -	19	- - 23	- - 27
Montgomery	- - -	25	- - 37	- - 31
Nemaha	- - -	46	- - 429	- - 533
Pottawatomie	- - -	280	- - 117	- - 121
Wabaunsee	- - -	23	- - 139	- - 179
Lyon	- - -	56	- - 134	- - 51
Minwood	- - -	84	- - 28	- - 23
Elk	- - -	-	- - 19	- - 5
Shawnee	- - -	-	- - 19	- - 5
Marshall	- - -	171	- - 327	- - 581
Riley	- - -	435	- - 896	- - 1071

Swedes.

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Page 2	1860	1870	1880	1890
Feary	- - -	- - -	- - -	260
Morris	- - -	46	195	407
Chase	- - -	8	37	48
Butter	- - -	5	44	32
Cowley	- - -	6	36	338
Washington	- - -	19	245	577
Clay	- - -	44	834	145
Dickinson	- - -	103	251	99
Marion	- - -	2	45	798
Republic	- - -	31	726	275
Cloud	- - -	-	240	37
Ottawa	- - -	38	89	1775
Saline	- - -	108	1636	2680
McPherson	- - -	364	2115	32
Harvey	- - -	-	268	106
Sedgwick	- - -	-	68	42
Sumner	- - -	-	34	83
Jewell	- - -	5	202	46
Mitchell	- - -	37	71	57
Lincoln	- - -	7	62	87
Ellsworth	- - -	34	40	169
Rice	- - -	-	50	13
Peno	- - -	-	7	12
Kingman	- - -	-	8	70
Harper	- - -	-	32	17
Smith	- - -	-	32	40
Osborne	- - -	-	20	10
Russell	- - -	-	17	12
Barton	- - -	-	7	10
Stafford	- - -	-	3	22
Pratt	- - -	-	7	18
Barber	- - -	-	38	12
Phillips	- - -	-	27	13
Rooks	- - -	3	22	63
Ellis	- - -	-	21	40
Rush	- - -	-	43	6
Pawnee	- - -	-	6	-
Edwards	- - -	-	-	-
Sioux	- - -	-	-	-

Swedes.

[Page 3]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Commanche	-	-	- 1	-
Norton	-	-	- 56	- 30
Graham	-	-	- 6	- 15
Wingo	-	-	- 43	- 40
Ness	-	-	- 34	- 9
Hodgeman	-	-	- 8	- 12
Fork	-	- 4	- 4	- 4
Clark	-	-	- 2	- 1
Deatur	-	-	- 32	- 159
Sheridan	-	-	- 23	- 15
Gore	-	-	- 16	- 90
Lane	-	-	- 3	- 18
Scott	-	-	-	- 2
Finner	-	-	-	- 5
Gray	-	-	-	- 3
Haskell	-	-	- 26	-
Mead	-	-	- 5	- 1
Seward	-	-	-	-
Rawlins	-	-	- 25	- 250
Thomas	-	-	- 4	- 47
Logan	-	-	-	- 97
Wichita	-	-	-	- 3
Kearney	-	-	-	- 5
Grant	-	-	-	- 12
Stevens	-	-	-	- 18
Cheyenne	-	-	-	- 59
Shepman	-	-	-	- 133
Wallace	-	- 3	- 19	- 182
Priely	-	-	-	- 38
Hamilton	-	-	-	- 16
Stanton	-	-	-	-
Morton	-	-	-	- 3
	122	4954	12369	17096

English.

[Page 1]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Doniphan	- - -	- - 66	- - 154	- - 118
Atchison	- - -	- - 393	- - 464	- - 369
Leavenworth	- - -	- - 20	- - 103	- - 648
Wyandotte	- - -	- - 112	- - 400	- - 984
Johnson	- - -	- - 201	- - 167	- - 163
Miami	- - -	- - 130	- - 163	- - 133
Linn	- - -	- - 114	- - 121	- - 120
Bourbon	- - -	- - 178	- - 175	- - 248
Crawford	- - -	- - 82	- - 209	- - 623
Cherokee	- - -	- - 104	- - 249	- - 768
Jefferson	- - -	- - 70	- - 154	- - 151
Douglas	- - -	- - 408	- - 326	- - 319
Franklin	- - -	- - 146	- - 228	- - 203
Anderson	- - -	- - 89	- - 117	- - 125
Allen	- - -	- - 68	- - 118	- - 111
Neosho	- - -	- - 118	- - 100	- - 166
Sabette	- - -	- - 178	- - 192	- - 232
Brown	- - -	- - 143	- - 274	- - 203
Jackson	- - -	- - 237	- - 139	- - 137
Shawnee	- - -	- - 618	- - 1239	- - 1025
Osage	- - -	- - 110	- - 191	- - 198
Coffey	- - -	- - 40	- - 60	- - 63
Woodson	- - -	- - 74	- - 123	- - 90
Wilson	- - -	- - 103	- - 162	- - 156
Montgomery	- - -	- - 166	- - 285	- - 281
Nemaha	- - -	- - 154	- - 231	- - 201
Pottawatomie	- - -	- - 67	- - 149	- - 178
Wabawmsee	- - -	- - 471	- - 707	- - 307
Lyon	- - -	- - 10	- - 156	- - 178
Greenwood	- - -	- - -	- - 76	- - 55
Cherokee	- - -	- - -	- - 85	- - 49
Chautauqua	- - -	- - 141	- - 375	- - 339
Marshall	- - -	- - 146	- - 234	- - 148
Riley	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 303
Fear	- - -	- - 39	- - 224	- - 171
Morris	- - -	- - 1	- - 121	- - 162
Chase	- - -	- - 50	- - 193	- - 192
Butler	- - -	- - 15	- - 184	- - 229
Cowley	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -

English

[Page 2]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Washington	-	92	206	223
Clay	-	345	697	679
Dickinson	-	79	349	331
Marion	-	42	186	189
Republic	-	57	237	236
Cloud	-	124	219	137
Ottawa	-	82	298	274
Saline	-	4	251	225
M ^c Pherson	-	-	125	731
Harvey	-	29	219	206
Sedgwick	-	-	239	493
Sumner	-	-	239	239
Jewell	-	3	143	164
Mitchell	-	14	168	110
Lincoln	-	20	103	96
Ellsworth	-	-	131	145
Rice	-	-	142	178
Reno	-	-	304	354
Kingman	-	-	57	113
Harker	-	-	38	103
Smith	-	6	209	169
Osborne	-	6	162	167
Russell	-	-	222	150
Barton	-	-	146	138
Stafford	-	-	96	94
Pratt	-	-	32	66
Garber	-	-	29	122
Phillips	-	-	179	160
Rooks	-	-	67	85
Ellis	-	56	128	107
Rush	-	-	68	36
Pawnee	-	9	86	65
Edwards	-	-	53	41
Kiowa	-	-	192	30
Commanche	-	-	11	16
Norton	-	-	70	128
Graham	-	-	76	54
Grego	-	5	64	39

[Page 3]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Ness	- - -	- - -	52	68
Hodgeman	- - -	- - -	23	68
Ford	- - -	5	34	72
Clark	- - -	- - -	6	13
Decatur	- - -	- - -	47	65
Sheridan	- - -	- - -	19	67
Gore	- - -	- - -	12	40
Dane	- - -	- - -	11	13
Scott	- - -	- - -	- - -	4
Finney	- - -	- - -	- - -	22
Gray	- - -	- - -	- - -	21
Haskell	- - -	- - -	- - -	19
Mead	- - -	- - -	6	12
Seward	- - -	- - -	- - -	9
Rawlins	- - -	- - -	10	71
Thomas	- - -	- - -	- - -	40
Logan	- - -	- - -	- - -	57
Wichita	- - -	- - -	- - -	16
Kearney	- - -	- - -	5	27
Grant	- - -	- - -	- - -	10
Stevens	- - -	- - -	- - -	14
Cheyenne	- - -	- - -	- - -	34
Sherman	- - -	- - -	- - -	57
Wallace	- - -	23	10	25
Greely	- - -	- - -	- - -	16
Hamilton	- - -	- - -	6	27
Stanton	- - -	- - -	- - -	12
Morton	- - -	- - -	- - -	13
	1,400	7,179	14,748	18,080

Irish

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[Page 1]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Doniphan	- - - -	399	- - 304	- - 206
Atchison	- - - -	393	- - 847	- - 534
Leavenworth	- - - -	2348	- - 1658	- - 1779
Wyandotte	- - - -	371	- - 738	- - 1679
Johnson	- - - -	388	- - 308	- - 266
Miami	- - - -	201	- - 261	- - 209
Linn	- - - -	110	- - 95	- - 61
Bourbon	- - - -	329	- - 205	- - 242
Crawford	- - - -	125	- - 236	- - 308
Cherokee	- - - -	149	- - 218	- - 266
Jefferson	- - - -	211	- - 237	- - 169
Douglas	- - - -	478	- - 314	- - 213
Franklin	- - - -	153	- - 183	- - 147
Anderson	- - - -	104	- - 169	- - 143
Allen	- - - -	158	- - 97	- - 75
Neosho	- - - -	294	- - 269	- - 215
Lafayette	- - - -	104	- - 260	- - 237
Brown	- - - -	152	- - 131	- - 163
Jackson	- - - -	127	- - 236	- - 213
Chawnee	- - - -	234	- - 479	- - 656
Osage	- - - -	112	- - 291	- - 249
Coffey	- - - -	94	- - 123	- - 119
Woods	- - - -	47	- - 46	- - 67
Wilson	- - - -	40	- - 85	- - 61
Montgomery	- - - -	103	- - 193	- - 142
Nemaha	- - - -	-	- - 284	- - 253
Pottawatomie	- - - -	203	- - 615	- - 484
Wabawnee	- - - -	28	- - 126	- - 120
Lyons	- - - -	103	- - 225	- - 233
Greenwood	- - - -	28	- - 143	- - 117
Elk	- - - -	-	- - 99	- - 83
Chautauqua	- - - -	-	- - 46	- - 43
Marshall	- - - -	238	- - 435	- - 430
Riley	- - - -	83	- - 95	- - 69
Feary	- - - -	-	- - -	- - 341
Morris	- - - -	63	- - 81	- - 87
Chase	- - - -	27	- - 98	- - 106
Butler	- - - -	21	- - 197	- - 162
Souley	- - - -	382	- - -	- - -

Irish.

[Page 2.]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Washington	- - -	- - 65	- - 216	- - 198
Clay	- - -	- - 28	- - 133	- - 147
Dickinson	- - -	- - 147	- - 332	- - 261
Marion	- - -	- - 7	- - 132	- - 108
Republic	- - -	- - 21	- - 175	- - 79
Clud	- - -	- - 50	- - 170	- - 171
Ottawa	- - -	- - 52	- - 110	- - 181
Saline	- - -	- - 197	- - 312	- - 267
McPherson	- - -	- - 4	- - 84	- - 62
Harvey	- - -	- - -	- - 126	- - 132
Sedgwick	- - -	- - 37	- - 210	- - 463
Sumner	- - -	- - 2	- - 187	- - 144
Jewell	- - -	- - 3	- - 144	- - 136
Mitchell	- - -	- - 2	- - 99	- - 72
Lincoln	- - -	- - 31	- - 170	- - 122
Ellsworth	- - -	- - 151	- - 131	- - 192
Rice	- - -	- - -	- - 98	- - 108
Reno	- - -	- - -	- - 151	- - 196
Kingman	- - -	- - -	- - 19	- - 81
Harper	- - -	- - -	- - 19	- - 66
Smith	- - -	- - 3	- - 74	- - 91
Osborne	- - -	- - -	- - 78	- - 73
Russell	- - -	- - 24	- - 70	- - 50
Barton	- - -	- - -	- - 100	- - 108
Stafford	- - -	- - -	- - 29	- - 43
Draft	- - -	- - -	- - 15	- - 42
Barber	- - -	- - -	- - 10	- - 33
Phillips	- - -	- - -	- - 74	- - 75
Rooks	- - -	- - -	- - 59	- - 41
Ellis	- - -	- - 301	- - 96	- - 66
Rush	- - -	- - -	- - 41	- - 29
Pawnee	- - -	- - 38	- - 38	- - 38
Edwards	- - -	- - -	- - 42	- - 42
Kiowa	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - 12
Sommance	- - -	- - -	- - 2	- - 10
Norton	- - -	- - -	- - 74	- - 74
Graham	- - -	- - -	- - 57	- - 70
Grego	- - -	- - 56	- - 50	- - 33

Irish.

[Page 3.]		1860	1870	1880	1890
Ness	---	---	2	35	40
Hodgeman	---	---	---	26	34
Ford	---	---	44	59	42
Clark	---	---	---	1	8
Decatur	---	---	---	12	30
Sheridan	---	---	---	17	19
Gove	---	---	---	22	18
Lane	---	---	---	7	23
Scott	---	---	---	---	16
Finney	---	---	---	---	30
Gray	---	---	---	---	12
Haskell	---	---	---	---	5
Meads	---	---	---	4	24
Seward	---	---	---	---	3
Paulins	---	---	---	16	43
Thomas	---	---	---	7	29
Logan	---	---	100	---	26
Whitla	---	---	---	---	16
Kearney	---	---	---	7	8
Grant	---	---	---	---	6
Stevens	---	---	---	2	10
Cheyenne	---	---	---	---	29
Sherman	---	---	---	---	26
Wallace	---	---	113	30	17
Greeley	---	---	---	---	12
Hamilton	---	---	---	2	12
Stanton	---	---	---	---	9
Morton	---	---	427	---	14
		3,888	10,940	14,608	15,870

Scotch

[Page]	1870	1880	1890
Doniphan	- - 28	- - 21	- - 11
Atchison	- - 91	- - 92	- - 89
Leavenworth	- - 162	- - 180	- - 168
Wyandotte	- - 14	- - 74	- - 244
Johnson	- - 52	- - 41	- - 32
Miami	- - 45	- - 33	- - 31
Linn	- - 18	- - 16	- - 19
Bourbon	- - 66	- - 50	- - 63
Crawford	- - 45	- - 92	- - 353
Cherokee	- - 22	- - 67	- - 309
Jefferson	- - 32	- - 36	- - 28
Douglas	- - 95	- - 66	- - 64
Franklin	- - 31	- - 37	- - 86
Andersen	- - 22	- - 30	- - 42
Allen	- - 8	- - 29	- - 29
Neeshu	- - 40	- - 44	- - 36
Labette	- - 36	- - 36	- - 60
Brown	- - 25	- - 35	- - 45
Jackson	- - 18	- - 26	- - 35
Chawnee	- - 59	- - 115	- - 270
Osage	- - 35	- - 287	- - 609
Coffey	- - 10	- - 19	- - 20
Woodsen	- - 1	- - 26	- - 26
Wilson	- - 30	- - 37	- - 36
Montgomery	- - 16	- - 41	- - 31
Nemaha	- - 34	- - 68	- - 57
Pottawatomie	- - 29	- - 69	- - 62
Wabawnee	- - 23	- - 57	- - 83
Lyon	- - 36	- - 70	- - 108
Greenwood	- - 8	- - 28	- - 36
Elk	- - -	- - 44	- - 34
Cherokee	- - -	- - 16	- - 15
Marshall	- - 51	- - 111	- - 100
Riley	- - 20	- - 26	- - 22
Peary	- - -	- - -	- - 71
Morris	- - 7	- - 51	- - 53
Chase	- - 10	- - 47	- - 75
Butler	- - 7	- - 48	- - 53

Scotch

[Page 2]	1870	1880	1890	
Cowley	— — 6	— — 49	— — 91	
Washington	— — 17	— — 56	— — 86	
Clay	— — 27	— — 81	— — 86	
Dickinson	— — 45	— — 121	— — 301	
Marion	— — 4	— — 38	— — 49	
Republic	— — —	— — 79	— — 76	
Clond	— — 28	— — 42	— — 51	
Ottawa	— — 12	— — 54	— — 62	
Saline	— — 47	— — 83	— — 61	
McPherson	— — 2	— — 41	— — 38	
Harvey	— — —	— — 50	— — 48	
Sedgwick	— — 5	— — 72	— — 145	
Sumner	— — —	— — 63	— — 77	
Jewell	— — 1	— — 33	— — 36	
Mitchell	— — 3	— — 40	— — 35	
Lincoln	— — 2	— — 21	— — 39	
Ellsworth	— — 9	— — 50	— — 71	
Rice	— — —	— — 30	— — 15	
Penn	— — 47	— — 59	— — 62	
Kingman	— — —	— — 10	— — 37	
Harper	— — —	— — 5	— — 14	
Smith	— — —	— — 31	— — 83	
Osborne	— — —	— — 34	— — 29	
Russell	— — 9	— — 53	— — 13	
Barton	— — —	— — 16	— — 18	
Stafford	— — —	— — 32	— — 17	
Padgett	— — —	— — 7	— — 11	
Barber	— — —	— — 4	— — 8	
Phillips	— — —	— — 38	— — 35	
Rooks	— — —	— — 37	— — 23	
Ellis	— — 22	— — 39	— — 37	
Rush	— — —	— — 21	— — 14	
Pawnee	— — —	— — 13	— — 8	
Edwards	— — —	— — 10	— — 13	
Kiowa	— — —	— — —	— — 2	
Commanche	— — —	— — —	— — 6	
Norton	— — —	— — 20	— — 20	

Scotch.

[Page 3]	1870	1880	1890	
Graham	- -	26	- - 30	
Prego	- - 4	21	- - 13	
Ness	- -	9	- - 22	
Hodgeman	- -	26	- - 14	
Ford	- - 7	17	- - 28	
Clark	- -	1	- - 3	
Decatur	- -	16	- - 23	
Sheridan	- -	5	- - 16	
Jove	- -	2	- - 10	
Dane	- -	1	- - 3	
Scott	- -		- - 1	
Finney	- -		- - 7	
Gray	- -		- - 3	
Haskell	- -		- - 2	
Meade	- -		- - 2	
Seward	- -		- - 3	
Rawlins	- -	10	- - 22	
Thomas	- -	3	- - 18	
Logan	- -		- - 10	
Wichita	- -		- - 5	
Kearney	- - 1	- -	- - 4	
Giant	- -	- -	- - 3	
Stevens	- -	- -	- - 1	
Cheyenne	- -	- -	- - 24	
Shelburne	- -	- -	- - 4	
Wallace	- - 4	- - 7	- - 2	
Greeley	- -	- - 1	- - 6	
Hamilton	- -	- -	- - 1	
Stanton	- -	- -	- - 2	
Morton	- -	- -	- -	
	1488	3715	5352	

Russians.

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[Page 1]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Doniphan	-	-	-	1
Atchison	-	-	17	30
Leavenworth	-	-	60	55
Wyandotte	-	-	6	73
Johnson	-	-	1	2
Miami	-	-	2	3
Lincoln	-	-	-	-
Bourbon	-	-	-	2
Crawford	-	-	-	-
Cherokee	-	-	2	1
Jefferson	-	-	-	4
Douglas	-	-	38	12
Franklin	-	-	1	2
Anderson	-	-	-	3
Allen	-	-	11	14
Neosho	-	-	-	3
Lafayette	-	-	1	1
Brown	-	-	-	7
Jackson	-	-	-	7
Shawnee	-	-	171	151
Osage	-	-	7	7
Coffey	-	-	-	2
Woodson	-	-	97	53
Wilson	-	-	1	2
Montgomery	-	-	-	3
Nemaha	-	-	-	2
Pottawatomie	-	-	77	37
Wabawsee	-	-	27	16
Lyon	-	-	-	9
Greenwood	-	-	-	1
Elk	-	-	6	4
Chautauqua	-	-	2	2
Marshall	-	-	1	-
Riley	-	-	-	14
Geary	-	-	142	38
Morris	-	-	34	45
Chase	-	-	24	86
Butler	-	-	-	-

Russians

[Page 2]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Couley	-	-	2	10
Washington	-	-	47	56
Clay	-	-	-	10
Dickinson	-	-	82	115
Marion	-	-	2224	3116
Republic	-	-	-	97
Cloud	-	-	2	-
Ottawa	-	-	-	6
Saline	-	-	56	37
McPherson	-	-	1183	1654
Harvey	-	-	763	776
Sedgwick	-	-	7	70
Sumner	-	-	39	2
Jewell	-	-	-	-
Mitchell	-	-	4	9
Lincoln	-	-	-	-
Ellsworth	-	-	38	26
Rice	-	-	7	8
Reno	-	-	352	496
Kingman	-	-	-	6
Harper	-	-	-	11
Smith	-	-	53	-
Osborne	-	-	-	1
Russell	-	-	350	335
Barton	-	-	262	293
Stafford	-	-	4	2
Pratt	-	-	1	1
Barber	-	-	-	7
Phillips	-	-	1	1
Ryck	-	-	-	-
Ellis	-	-	1231	1269
Rush	-	-	824	542
Lawrence	-	-	2	11
Edwards	-	-	-	1
Kiowa	-	-	-	-
Commanche	-	-	-	-
Aston	-	-	-	-

Russians.

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[Page 3]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Graham	-	-	-	-
Orego	-	-	1	3
Nesh	-	-	-	1
Hodgeman	-	-	1	13
Ford	-	-	-	-
Clark	-	-	-	22
Decatur	-	-	-	1
Sheridan	-	-	-	1
Gore	-	-	-	-
Dane	-	-	-	-
Scott	-	-	-	8
Finney	-	-	-	-
Gray	-	-	-	1
Hastell	-	-	-	-
Meads	-	-	-	1
Seward	-	-	-	1
Rawlins	-	-	-	-
Thomas	-	-	-	3
Logan	-	-	-	-
Wichita	-	-	1	3
Kearney	-	-	8	-
Grant	-	-	-	-
Stevens	-	-	-	-
Cheyenne	-	-	-	76
Shoeman	-	-	-	-
Wallace	-	-	-	-
Freiley	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	-	-	-	-
Stanton	-	-	-	-
Morton	-	-	-	-
	13	56	8,032	9,801

Austrians

[Page 1]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Duniphan	-	-	-	- 7
Atchison	-	-	-	- 54
Leavenworth	-	-	-	- 58
Wyandotte	-	-	-	- 134
Johnson	-	-	-	- 3
Miami	-	-	-	- 1
Linn	-	-	-	- 4
Bourbon	-	-	-	- 8
Crawford	-	-	-	- 149
Cherokee	-	-	-	- 18
Jefferson	-	-	-	- 2
Douglas	-	-	-	- 14
Franklin	-	-	-	- 44
Andersen	-	-	-	- 3
Allen	-	-	-	- 4
Neesho	-	-	-	- 14
Labette	-	-	-	- 12
Brown	-	-	-	- 60
Jackson	-	-	-	- 6
Shawnee	-	-	-	- 18
Osage	-	-	-	- 1
Coffey	-	-	-	- 6
Woodsen	-	-	-	- 6
Wilson	-	-	-	- 1
Montgomery	-	-	-	- 3
Nemaha	-	-	-	- 49
Pottawatomie	-	-	-	- 13
Wabawnee	-	-	-	- 26
Lynn	-	-	-	- 1
Pleasantwood	-	-	-	- 6
Elk	-	-	-	- 5
Chautauqua	-	-	-	- 33
Marshall	-	-	-	- 13
Riley	-	-	-	- 12
Gear	-	-	-	- 2
Morris	-	-	-	- 6
Chase	-	-	-	- 2
Butler	-	-	-	-

See Germania

Austrians

[Page 2]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Cowley				8
Washington				69
Clay		1		9
Dickinson		1		2
Marion				33
Republic		19		9
Cloud				27
Ottawa				1
Saline		3		28
McPherson				4
Harvey				6
Sedgwick				33
Sumner				16
Jewell				3
Mitchell				6
Lincoln				2
Ellsworth		1		18
Jess				9
Pena				8
Kingman				14
Harker				1
Smith				6
Osborne				33
Russell				7
Barton				13
Stafford				1
Praet				12
Barber				116
Phillips				97
Rooks				2
Ellis		7		2
Rush				1
Pawnee				
Edwards				
Minna				
Commanche				
Norton				

Austrians

[Page 3]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Graham -	-	-	-	5
Hess	-	-	-	19
Hess	-	-	-	22
Hodgeman	-	-	-	20
Jord	-	-	-	18
Clark	-	-	-	16
Decatur	-	-	-	4
Sheridan	-	-	-	16
Jove	-	-	-	-
Dane -	-	-	-	-
Scott	-	-	-	2
Finney	-	-	-	2
Jay	-	-	-	1
Haskell -	-	-	-	-
Mead	-	-	-	1
Seward	-	-	-	12
Rawlins -	-	-	-	12
Thomas	-	-	-	7
Foggy	-	-	-	8
Wichita	-	-	-	-
Kearney	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-
Stevens	-	-	-	-
Cheyenne	-	-	-	9
Sherman	-	-	-	-
Wallace	-	-	-	-
Pesley	-	-	-	3
Hamilton	-	-	-	-
Stanton	-	-	-	-
Morton	-	-	-	-
	87	448		2384

[Page]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Duniphan	---	67	46	46
Atchison	---	67	68	21
Reaworth	---	249	139	---
Wyandotte	---	33	49	105
Johnson	---	35	29	6
Miami	---	15	15	12
Linn	---	4	6	6
Burton	---	33	18	28
Crawford	---	8	57	260
Cherokee	---	7	15	149
Jefferson	---	14	18	6
Douglas	---	154	61	47
Franklin	---	31	41	35
Anderson	---	8	2	12
Allen	---	17	12	2
Nesho	---	24	25	28
Labette	---	19	31	1
Bayon	---	15	18	25
Jackson	---	2	3	6
Shawnee	---	48	103	90
Osage	---	25	116	150
Coffey	---	11	27	26
Ward	---	6	1	5
Wilson	---	11	11	19
Montgomery	---	4	11	9
Nemaha	---	45	40	37
Pottawatomie	---	69	66	73
Wabawsee	---	12	29	32
Lynn	---	6	16	83
Greenwood	---	---	22	---
Elk	---	---	5	5
Chautauque	---	---	6	4
Marshall	---	24	45	31
Perry	---	4	5	4
Grady	---	---	---	7
Howards	---	6	16	27
Chase	---	14	36	---
Butter	---	2	17	12

French

Page 2	1860	1870	1880	1890
Cowley	---	2	17	19
Washington	---	9	24	18
Clay	---	5	18	12
Dickinson	---	6	18	13
Marion	---	19	39	47
Republic	---	1	5	9
Cloud	---	9	48	51
Ottawa	---	11	17	18
Saline	---	41	45	52
M. Pherson	---	9	9	11
Harvey	---	---	25	39
Sedgwick	---	---	31	35
Summer	---	---	26	23
Jewell	---	3	12	9
Mitchell	---	---	19	7
Lincoln	---	1	7	12
Ellsworth	---	16	8	6
Rice	---	---	21	12
Peno	---	---	24	51
Kingman	---	---	5	2
Harper	---	---	11	2
Smith	---	---	2	1
Osborn	---	---	15	8
Russell	---	---	6	8
Barton	---	---	17	15
Stafford	---	---	6	3
Burt	---	---	1	1
Barber	---	---	6	5
Phillips	---	---	3	2
Parks	---	---	3	5
Ellis	---	12	5	6
Rush	---	---	---	6
Lawrence	---	3	6	2
Edwards	---	---	3	5
Kiowa	---	---	---	5
Comanche	---	---	---	3
Norton	---	---	7	5

French

Page 3	1860	1870	1880	1890
Graham	-	-	8	6
Nego	-	2	6	6
Ness	-	-	3	6
Hodgeman	-	-	1	-
Ford	-	3	13	6
Clark	-	-	-	2
Decatur	-	-	-	4
Sheridan	-	-	-	1
Goss	-	-	12	18
Rane	-	-	-	3
Scott	-	-	-	1
Finney	-	-	-	6
Gray	-	-	-	2
Haskell	-	-	-	3
Meads	-	-	-	1
Seward	-	-	1	3
Rawlins	-	-	1	3
Thomas	-	-	-	7
Logan	-	-	-	7
Wichita	-	-	-	17
Yearney	-	-	-	7
Grant	-	-	-	3
Stevens	-	-	-	-
Cheyenne	-	-	-	5
Shepman	-	-	-	4
Wallace	-	7	-	2
Greely	-	2	-	18
Hamilton	-	-	-	-
Stanton	-	-	-	-
Morton	-	-	-	-
	509	1274	1821	2236

Swiss

Page II	1860	1870	1880	1890
Doniphan	---	94	87	78
Atchison	---	108	94	58
Leavenworth	---	136	114	135
Wyandotte	---	19	54	122
Johnson	---	64	30	27
Miami	---	19	34	43
Lincoln	---	12	5	9
Benton	---	17	6	21
Crawford	---	1	25	47
Cherokee	---	7	11	11
Jefferson	---	72	34	53
Douglas	---	67	58	55
Franklin	---	5	11	13
Anderson	---	3	3	2
Allen	---	2	12	19
Neosho	---	7	7	16
Lafayette	---	9	13	16
Byron	---	52	98	111
Jackson	---	35	36	39
Shawnee	---	31	28	62
Osage	---	14	25	45
Coffey	---	1	55	68
Woods	---	5	18	23
Wilson	---	4	12	9
Montgomery	---	4	21	13
DeSoto	---	83	165	276
Pottawatomie	---	17	85	74
Wabunsee	---	32	27	68
Byron	---	19	70	40
Greenwood	---	5	43	102
Elk	---	---	10	9
Chautauque	---	---	12	11
Marshall	---	12	49	189
Riley	---	43	36	48
Grady	---	6	7	93
Nowata	---	3	16	10
Chase	---	---	---	27

Swiss

Page 27	1860	1870	1880	1890
Butler	—	3	20	133
Cowley	—	1	11	28
Washington	—	29	47	142
Clay	—	44	125	101
Dickinson	—	108	261	358
Marion	—	—	21	72
Republic	—	1	20	17
Chord	—	—	13	17
Attawa	—	13	25	25
Saline	—	17	30	56
M ^c Pherson	—	6	21	43
Harvey	—	5	17	45
Sedgwick	—	5	39	90
Summer	—	—	39	40
Jewell	—	—	5	18
Mitchell	—	—	23	37
Lincoln	—	10	33	28
Ellis	—	4	9	9
Rice	—	—	15	17
Reno	—	—	21	32
Kingman	—	—	6	30
Harper	—	—	4	30
Smith	—	—	55	42
Osborne	—	—	61	72
Russell	—	7	41	23
Barton	—	—	51	29
Stafford	—	—	4	5
Pratt	—	—	4	9
Barber	—	—	2	20
Phillips	—	—	29	21
Prooks	—	—	9	8
Ellis	—	4	9	15
Rush	—	—	10	6
Lauree	—	1	1	7
Edwards	—	—	4	9
Linwa	—	—	—	8

Swiss

Page 3]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Commanche	-	-	-	-
Norton	-	-	3	1
Graham	-	-	6	7
Negs	-	-	1	13
Nesp	-	-	30	32
Judge man	-	-	9	2
Ford	-	5	5	9
Clark	-	-	1	-
Decatur	-	-	2	14
Sheridan	-	-	-	10
Gore	-	-	3	4
Lang	-	-	-	4
Scott	-	-	-	2
Finney	-	-	-	7
Gray	-	-	-	1
Haskell	-	-	-	-
Meads	-	-	5	5
Seward	-	-	-	1
Rawlins	-	-	1	19
Thomas	-	-	-	16
Fog an	-	-	-	3
Wichita	-	-	-	8
Rearney	-	-	1	9
Grant	-	-	-	5
Stevens	-	-	-	25
Cheyenne	-	-	-	10
Shelman	-	3	-	-
Wallace	-	-	-	-
Preley	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	-	-	-	1
Stanton	-	-	-	1
Norton	-	-	-	-
	260	1328	2596	3337

Canadians.

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[Page 1]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Lexington	- - -	- 96	- - 62	- - 36
Atchison	- - -	- 290	- - 268	- - 186
Leavenworth	- - -	- 10	- 257	- 224
Wyandotte	- - -	- 109	- 217	- 593
Johnson	- - -	- 147	- - 91	- - 74
Miami	- - -	- 131	- - 187	- - 449
Linn	- - -	- 126	- - 59	- - 30
Bourbon	- - -	- 180	- - 123	- - 138
Crawford	- - -	- 135	- - 199	- - 183
Cherokee	- - -	- 112	- - 146	- - 128
Jefferson	- - -	- 86	- - 57	- - 42
Douglas	- - -	- 219	- - 198	- - 132
Franklin	- - -	- 131	- - 121	- - 94
Anderson	- - -	- 51	- - 44	- - 47
Allen	- - -	- 86	- - 87	- - 53
Neosho	- - -	- 199	- - 171	- - 115
Labette	- - -	- 196	- - 168	- - 130
Brown	- - -	- 88	- - 162	- - 182
Jackson	- - -	- 138	- - 130	- - 67
Shawnee	- - -	- 193	- - 308	- - 371
Payne	- - -	- 101	- - 174	- - 107
Coffey	- - -	- 54	- - 67	- - 87
Woodson	- - -	- 86	- - 104	- - 59
Wilson	- - -	- 68	- - 69	- - 47
Montgomery	- - -	- 91	- - 161	- - 101
Doniphan	- - -	- 117	- - 171	- - 187
Pottawatomie	- - -	- 139	- - 262	- - 184
Wabawnee	- - -	- 41	- - 98	- - 79
Lyon	- - -	- 87	- - 213	- - 159
Greenwood	- - -	- 53	- - 146	- - 118
Ellis	- - -	- -	- - 100	- - 67
Chautauque	- - -	- -	- - 38	- - 34
Marshall	- - -	- 259	- - 436	- - 402
Riley	- - -	- 71	- - 145	- - 109
Gentry	- - -	- -	- - -	- 97

Canadians

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[Page 2]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Morris	- - -	20	- - 71	- - 76
Chase	- - -	11	- - 65	- - 49
Butter	- - -	42	- - 161	- - 134
Cowley	- - -	23	- - 198	- - 253
Washington	- - -	108	- - 376	- - 368
Clay	- - -	98	- - 397	- - 348
Dickinson	- - -	83	- - 446	- - 388
Marion	- - -	5	- - 279	- - 271
Republic	- - -	14	- - 181	- - 140
Wood	- - -	74	- - 1005	- - 1038
Ottawa	- - -	101	- - 226	- - 175
Saline	- - -	79	- - 302	- - 249
McPherson	- - -	8	- - 171	- - 130
Harvey	- - -	-	- - 165	- - 138
Sedgwick	- - -	41	- - 201	- - 367
Summer	- - -	-	- - 250	- - 181
Jewell	- - -	3	- - 230	- - 149
Mitchell	- - -	10	- - 271	- - 132
Lincoln	- - -	-	- - 74	- - 44
Ellsworth	- - -	-	- -	- -
Rice	- - -	1	- - 115	- - 126
Penn	- - -	-	- - 153	- - 182
Kingman	- - -	-	- - 20	- - 52
Harper	- - -	-	- - 49	- - 100
Smith	- - -	-	- - 177	- - 125
Osborne	- - -	-	- - 226	- - 158
Russell	- - -	5	- - 60	- - 54
Barton	- - -	-	- - 68	- - 68
Stafford	- - -	-	- - 40	- - 59
Pratt	- - -	-	- - 42	- - 65
Barber	- - -	-	- - 34	- - 40
Phillips	- - -	-	- - 167	- - 114
Rooks	- - -	-	- - 145	- - 196
Ellis	- - -	16	- - 63	- - 53
Rush	- - -	6	- - 25	- - 21
Burns	- - -	-	- - 60	- - 37
Edward	- - -	-	- - 34	- - 21
Kenna	- - -	-	- -	- - 23

Canadians

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[Page 3]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Commanche	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 6	-- -- 9
Norton	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 110	-- -- 42
Graham	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 65	-- -- 49
Theys	-- -- --	-- -- 1	-- -- 50	-- -- 15
Ness	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 50	-- -- 41
Hodgeman	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 14	-- -- 3
Ford	-- -- --	-- -- 7	-- -- 29	-- -- 27
Clark	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 2	-- -- 13
Decatur	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 71	-- -- 64
Sheridan	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 30	-- -- 250
Gore	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 11	-- -- 13
Lane	-- -- --	-- -- 352	-- -- 5	-- -- 14
Scott	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 17
Finney	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 27
Gray	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 13
Haspell	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 2
Meade	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 7	-- -- 14
Seward	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 1	-- -- 7
Rawlins	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 21	-- -- 46
Thomas	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 1	-- -- 62
Logan	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 32
Wichita	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 1	-- -- 32
Kearney	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 11	-- -- 12
Grant	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 5
Stevens	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 1
Cheyenne	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 69
Sherman	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 53
Wallace	-- -- --	-- -- 10	-- -- 22	-- -- 43
Geerley	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 3
Hamilton	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 12
Stanton	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 9
Morton	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- --	-- -- 1
British Americans -	986	5324	12536	11874

[Page 1]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Danish	-	34	-	75
Albion	-	52	-	43
Leavenworth	-	31	-	26
Wyandotte	-	1	-	202
Johnson	-	12	-	8
Miami	-	4	-	8
Lincoln	-	-	-	5
Durbin	-	8	-	11
Crawford	-	6	-	7
Cherokee	-	-	-	16
Jefferson	-	8	-	6
Douglas	-	12	-	21
Franklin	-	6	-	34
Anderson	-	3	-	9
Allen	-	6	-	14
Neosho	-	1	-	21
Labette	-	6	-	28
Barren	-	32	-	37
Jackson	-	20	-	107
Shawnee	-	24	-	45
Osage	-	29	-	116
Coffey	-	2	-	11
Woods	-	1	-	3
Wilson	-	-	-	4
Montgomery	-	5	-	10
Nemaha	-	11	-	29
Pottawatomie	-	9	-	27
Wabawnee	-	11	-	61
Dyn	-	3	-	87
Greenwood	-	4	-	47
Elk	-	-	-	8
Chautauque	-	-	-	3
Marshall	-	26	-	98
Riley	-	5	-	63
Frank	-	-	-	59
Morris	-	1	-	39

Danes

[Page 2]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Chase	-	-	1	8
Butler	-	-	1	46
Cowley	-	-	1	30
Washington	-	-	19	101
Clay	-	-	1	40
Dickinson	-	-	3	53
Marion	-	-	3	99
Republic	-	-	16	97
Cloud	-	-	29	187
Ottawa	-	-	-	86
Saline	-	-	10	78
McPherson	-	-	-	59
Harvey	-	-	-	6
Sedgwick	-	-	-	29
Sumner	-	-	-	30
Jewell	-	-	-	54
Mitchell	-	-	-	40
Lincoln	-	-	9	179
Ellsworth	-	-	6	9
Rice	-	-	-	12
Peno	-	-	-	40
Ringman	-	-	-	9
Harper	-	-	-	16
Smith	-	-	-	30
Osborn	-	-	-	17
Russell	-	-	-	20
Barton	-	-	-	6
Stafford	-	-	-	13
Grant	-	-	-	4
Barber	-	-	-	10
Phillips	-	-	-	35
Roske	-	-	-	13
Ellis	-	-	3	46
Booke	-	-	-	4
Gunn	-	-	-	2
Edwards	-	-	-	4
Town	-	-	-	9

Page 37	1860	1870	1880	1890
Commanche	-	-	-	1
Norton	-	-	-	20
Graham	-	-	-	15
Negro	-	-	-	4
Ness	-	-	-	15
Hodgeman	-	-	-	4
For	-	-	-	-
Clark	-	-	-	-
Deatur	-	-	-	18
Sheridan	-	-	-	6
Giv	-	-	-	13
Dane	-	-	-	-
Scott	-	-	-	-
Finney	-	-	-	4
Gray	-	-	-	-
Haskell	-	-	-	-
Meads	-	-	-	2
Seward	-	-	-	-
Rawlins	-	-	-	40
Thomas	-	-	-	37
Logan	-	-	-	5
Wichita	-	-	-	-
Kearney	-	-	-	17
Grant	-	-	-	-
Stevens	-	-	-	6
Cheyenne	-	-	-	16
Sherman	-	-	-	3
Wallace	-	2	-	1
Greely	-	-	-	5
Hamilton	-	-	-	-
Stanton	-	-	-	-
Morton	-	-	-	-
	70	552	1838	3136

Bohemians

[Page 8]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Commanche	-	-	-	1
Morton	-	-	-	6
Graham	-	-	-	-
Gregg	-	-	-	-
Ness	-	-	-	47
Hodgeman	-	-	-	4
Ford	-	-	-	4
Clark	-	-	-	-
Decatur	-	-	-	60
Sheridan	-	-	-	-
Gore	-	-	-	-
Lane	-	-	-	-
Scott	-	-	-	-
Finney	-	-	-	-
Gay	-	-	-	2
Haskell	-	-	-	-
Meade	-	-	-	8
Seward	-	-	-	-
Pauline	-	-	-	149
Thomas	-	-	-	20
Logan	-	-	-	1
Wichita	-	-	-	-
Kearney	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-
Stevens	-	-	-	4
Cheyenne	-	-	-	10
Sherman	-	-	-	2
Wallace	-	-	-	-
Greely	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	-	-	-	-
Stanton	-	-	-	-
Morton	-	-	-	-
	---	105	2,468	3,022

Bohemians

[Page 2]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Butler	-	-	-	2
Cowley	-	-	-	4
Washington	-	-	-	186
Clay	-	-	-	2
Dickinson	-	-	-	8
Marion	-	-	-	128
Republic	-	-	-	663
Cloud	-	-	-	7
Attawa	-	-	-	55
Saline	-	-	-	2
McPherson	-	-	-	19
Harvey	-	-	-	-
Sedgwick	-	-	-	4
Sumner	-	-	-	111
Jewell	-	-	-	68
Mitchell	-	-	-	-
Lincoln	-	-	-	107
Ellsworth	-	-	-	632
Rice	-	-	-	-
Peno	-	-	-	1
Kingman	-	-	-	-
Hwyer	-	-	-	77
Smith	-	-	-	9
Osborne	-	-	-	10
Russell	-	-	-	72
Barton	-	-	-	57
Stafford	-	-	-	1
Dalt	-	-	-	7
Barber	-	-	-	-
Phillips	-	-	-	6
Pooks	-	-	-	59
Elly	-	-	-	6
Rush	-	-	-	82
Jaunes	-	-	-	4
Edward	-	-	-	-
Kenwa	-	-	-	-

Bohemians.

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Page 1	1860	1870	1880	1890
Doniphan				12
Atchison				10
Leavenworth				12
Wyandotte				4
Johnson				2
Miami				
Lincoln				1
Bourbon				19
Grawford				
Cherokee				1
Jefferson				1
Douglas				2
Franklin				
Andersen				
Allen				
Neuro				
Sabette				
Syracuse				14
Jackson				
Chawnee				29
Osage				
Coffey				
Woodson				
Wilson				4
Montgomery				1
Nemaha				33
Pottawatomie				20
Wabanssee				2
Syon				5
Greenwood				2
Elk				
Chautauqua				
Marshall				181
Riley				17
Geary				3
Morris				2
Chase				1

[Page 3]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Norton	---	---	---	---
Raham	---	---	---	2
Grego	---	---	---	2
Ness	---	---	---	8
Hodgeman	---	---	---	5
Ford	---	---	---	---
Clark	---	---	---	---
Deatur	---	1	---	2
Sheridan	---	---	---	3
Jure	---	---	Counted	9
Lane	---	---	with	---
Scott	---	1	English	7
Finney	---	---	---	4
Gray	---	---	---	2
Haskell	---	English	---	1
Meads	---	---	---	1
Seward	---	---	---	6
Rawlins	---	---	---	24
Thomas	---	---	---	2
Logan	---	---	---	---
Wichita	---	---	---	---
Kearney	---	---	---	---
Grant	---	---	---	---
Stevens	---	---	---	---
Chryenne	---	---	---	---
Sherman	---	---	---	---
Wallace	---	---	---	---
Greely	---	---	---	---
Hamilton	---	---	---	---
Stanton	---	---	---	---
Morton	---	---	---	---
	163	1020	---	2488

Welsh.

[Page 2]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Cowley	—	—	—	27
Washington	—	—	—	3
Clay	—	—	—	29
Dickinson	—	—	—	6
Marion	—	—	—	14
Republic	—	—	—	18
Shred	—	—	—	18
Ottawa	—	—	—	8
Saline	—	—	—	8
McPherson	—	—	—	4
Harvey	—	—	—	60
Sedgwick	—	—	—	21
Sumner	—	—	—	10
Swell	—	—	—	2
Mitchell	—	—	—	8
Lincoln	—	—	—	1
Ellsworth	—	—	—	1
Pier	—	—	—	18
Peno	—	—	—	22
Lingman	—	—	—	14
Harper	—	—	—	14
Smith	—	—	—	3
Osborne	—	—	—	5
Russell	—	—	—	5
Barton	—	—	—	8
Stafford	—	—	—	6
Pratt	—	—	—	1
Barber	—	—	—	7
Phillips	—	—	—	3
Pooks	—	—	—	1
Ellis	—	—	—	1
Rush	—	—	—	3
Gaumer	—	—	—	1
Edwards	—	—	—	1
Kiowa	—	—	—	1
Comanche	—	—	—	2

Counted with English

English

Welsh

Page 1	1860	1870	1880	1890
Doniphan	-	-	-	4
Atchison	-	-	-	14
Leavenworth	-	-	-	32
Wyandotte	-	-	-	104
Johnson	-	-	-	2
Miami	-	-	-	19
Linn	-	-	-	3
Bourbon	-	-	-	20
Crawford	-	-	-	74
Cherokee	-	-	-	85
Jefferson	-	-	-	9
Dryden	-	-	-	23
Franklin	-	-	-	19
Anderson	-	-	-	5
Allen	-	-	-	4
Neosho	-	-	-	3
Labette	-	-	-	93
Burn	-	-	-	23
Jackson	-	-	-	22
Cherokee	-	-	-	91
Osage	-	-	-	498
Coffey	-	-	-	49
Woodsen	-	-	-	4
Wilson	-	-	-	17
Montgomery	-	-	-	22
DeMott	-	-	-	25
Pottawatomie	-	-	-	16
Wabawmoss	-	-	-	379
Lynn	-	-	-	17
Greenwood	-	-	-	3
Elk	-	-	-	4
Chautauque	-	-	-	30
Marshall	-	-	-	92
Riley	-	-	-	4
Grady	-	-	-	80
Morris	-	-	-	9
Cass	-	-	-	
Butler	-	-	-	

Counted with English

English

Belgians

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[Page 1]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Doriphan				15
Atchison				12
Leavenworth				16
Wyandotte				84
Johnson				
Miami				4
Jinn				
Bourbon				3
Crawford				116
Cherokee				95
Polk				
Douglas				9
Franklin				
Anderson				7
Allen				
Nemaha				14
Lafayette				3
Brown				12
Jackson				
Shawnee				35
Osage				49
Coffey				2
Walden				
Wilson				
Montgomery				1
Nemaha				3
Pottawatomie				38
Wabawnee				9
Lyon				1
Greenwood				2
Elk				
Chautauque				
Marshall				2
Riley				
Grady				3
Morris				1
Chase				2

Belgians

[Page 2]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Butler	-	-	-	3
Croley	-	-	-	4
Washington	-	-	-	1
Day	-	-	-	3
Dickinson	-	-	-	5
Marion	-	-	-	27
Republic	-	-	-	4
Clard	-	-	-	49
Ottawa	-	-	-	6
Saline	-	-	-	39
McPherson	-	-	-	2
Harvey	-	-	-	1
Sedgwick	-	-	-	14
Sumner	-	-	-	-
Jewell	-	-	-	-
Mitchell	-	-	-	5
Lincoln	-	-	-	-
Ellsworth	-	-	-	2
Pier	-	-	-	1
Peno	-	-	-	-
Kingman	-	-	-	1
Harper	-	-	-	1
Smith	-	-	-	-
Osborn	-	-	-	-
Russell	-	-	-	-
Barton	-	-	-	-
Stafford	-	-	-	-
Prett	-	-	-	-
Barber	-	-	-	-
Phillips	-	-	-	2
Rooks	-	-	-	1
Ellis	-	-	-	1
Rush	-	-	-	3
Lawrence	-	-	-	1
Eduardo	-	-	-	-
Kirva	-	-	-	-

Belgians

Page 3]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Commanche	-	-	-	10
Norton	-	-	-	5
Graham	-	-	-	-
Trego	-	-	-	-
Nesh	-	-	-	-
Hodgeman	-	-	-	38
Ford	-	-	-	-
Clark	-	-	-	-
DeCATur	-	-	-	2
Sheridan	-	-	-	-
Gore	-	-	-	-
Lane	-	-	-	-
Scott	-	-	-	-
Finney	-	-	-	2
Gray	-	-	-	-
Haskell	-	-	-	1
Meady	-	-	-	8
Sawyer	-	-	-	-
Rawlins	-	-	-	-
Thomas	-	-	-	-
Fogan	-	-	-	-
Wichita	-	-	-	-
Kearney	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-
Stevens	-	-	-	-
Cheyenne	-	-	-	-
Shedman	-	-	-	3
Wallace	-	-	-	2
Greely	-	-	-	-
Hamilton	-	-	-	-
Stanton	-	-	-	-
Norton	-	-	-	-
	32	199	432	808

Hollanders

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Page 1	1860	1870	1880	1890
Duniphan	-	10	-	3
Atchison	-	92	-	37
Leavenworth	-	52	-	51
Wyandotte	-	3	-	32
Johnson	-	10	-	7
Miami	-	6	-	2
Linn	-	6	-	2
Bourbon	-	3	-	2
Crawford	-	1	-	3
Cherokee	-	2	-	6
Jefferson	-	2	-	5
Douglas	-	10	-	20
Franklin	-	4	-	6
Anderson	-	1	-	3
Allen	-	9	-	1
Newshe	-	2	-	1
Labette	-	2	-	8
Bryan	-	5	-	5
Jackson	-	-	-	3
Shawnee	-	2	-	18
Osage	-	3	-	14
Coffey	-	6	-	2
Woodson	-	-	-	3
Wilson	-	1	-	4
Montgomery	-	2	-	3
Nemaha	-	8	-	8
Pottawatomie	-	6	-	22
Wabawnee	-	3	-	5
Ryan	-	-	-	11
Greenwood	-	-	-	5
Elk	-	-	-	2
Chautauque	-	-	-	-
Marshall	-	8	-	20
Piley	-	-	-	1
Feart	-	-	-	5
Morris	-	-	-	-
Chase	-	-	-	-

Hollanders

[Page 2]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Butter				11
Cowley				1
Washington				7
Clay		1		5
Dickinson				8
Marion				20
Republic				2
Clared				4
Ottawa		12		10
Saline		9		5
McPherson				12
Harvey				4
Sedgwick				6
Sumner				6
Jewell				57
Mitchell				28
Lincoln		8		1
Ellsworth		3		4
Rice				12
Peno				1
Kingman				14
Hwyer				1
Smith				53
Osborne				12
Russell		1		1
Barton				7
Stafford				12
Pratt				1
Barber				1
Phillips				187
Pooks				16
Elly		2		2
Rush				1
Pawnee		1		1
Edwards				
Kuwa				
Comanche				

Hollanders

150

[Page 3]		1860	1870	1880	1890
Norton	-	-	-	-	8
Graham	-	-	-	-	11
Nego	-	-	-	-	1
Ness	-	-	-	-	-
Hodgeman	-	-	-	-	-
Ford	-	-	6	-	-
Clark	-	-	-	-	4
Decatur	-	-	-	-	10
Sheridan	-	-	-	-	5
Gore	-	-	-	-	5
Dane	-	-	-	-	-
Scott	-	-	-	-	-
Tinney	-	-	-	-	1
Gray	-	-	-	-	-
Haskell	-	-	-	-	-
Mead	-	-	-	-	-
Seward	-	-	-	-	-
Tawkins	-	-	-	-	-
Thomas	-	-	-	-	1
Jogan	-	-	-	-	3
Wichita	-	-	-	-	1
Kearney	-	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-	-
Stevens	-	-	-	-	-
Cheyenne	-	-	-	-	1
Sherman	-	-	-	-	2
Wallace	-	-	-	-	-
Greeley	-	-	-	-	1
Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-
Stanton	-	-	-	-	-
Norton	-	-	-	-	-
		45	300	749	872

[Page 1]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Doriphan				2
Atchison				37
Leavenworth				59
Wyandotte				
Johnson				2
Miami				
Linn				
Barber				1
Crawford				8
Cherokee				2
Jefferson				2
Douglas				
Franklin				
Anderson				
Allen				
Nezho				3
Lafayette				1
Bryon				
Jackson				
Shawnee				23
Sage				
Coffey				
Woodson				
Wilson				
Montgomery				
Nemaha				9
Pottawatomie				
Wabawnee				3
Lyon				9
Greenwood				
Elk				
Chautauque				
Marshall				
Riley				3
Grady				1
Borris				
Chase				1

Poles

[Page 2]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Butler -	-	-	-	1
Cowley -	-	-	-	1
Washington -	-	-	-	1
Clay -	-	-	-	1
Dickinson -	-	-	-	1
Marion -	-	-	-	64
Republic -	-	-	-	28
Cloud -	-	-	-	1
Attawa -	-	-	-	1
Saline -	-	-	-	2
McPherson -	-	-	-	12
Harvey -	-	-	-	21
Sedgwick -	-	-	-	3
Sumner -	-	-	-	1
Jewell -	-	-	-	1
Mitchell -	-	-	-	2
Lincoln -	-	-	-	1
Ellsworth -	-	-	-	1
Rice -	-	-	-	1
Reno -	-	-	-	7
Kingman -	-	-	-	6
Harker -	-	-	-	2
Smith -	-	-	-	2
Osborne -	-	-	-	1
Russell -	-	-	-	32
Barlow -	-	-	-	3
Stafford -	-	-	-	1
Bratt -	-	-	-	1
Barber -	-	-	-	1
Phillips -	-	-	-	26
Rooks -	-	-	-	1
Ellis -	-	-	-	4
Rush -	-	-	-	1
Pawnee -	-	-	-	1
Edwards -	-	-	-	1
Kiowa -	-	-	-	1

[Page 3]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Commanche	-	-	-	-
Norton	-	-	-	1
Graham	-	-	-	-
Grego	-	-	-	-
Ness	-	-	-	-
Hodgeman	-	-	-	-
Ford	-	-	-	-
Clark	-	-	-	-
Decatur	-	-	-	-
Sheridan	-	-	-	-
Gove	-	-	-	-
Lane	-	-	-	-
Scott	-	-	-	-
Finney	-	-	-	-
Gray	-	-	-	-
Haskell	-	-	-	-
Meade	-	-	-	-
Seward	-	-	-	-
Rawlins	-	-	-	4
Thomas	-	-	-	-
Logan	-	-	-	-
Wichita	-	-	-	-
Kearney	-	-	-	-
Grant	-	-	-	-
Stevens	-	-	-	-
Cheyenne	-	-	-	-
Sherman	-	-	-	-
Wallace	-	-	-	-
Geiley	-	-	-	1
Hamilton	-	-	-	-
Stanton	-	-	-	-
Morton	-	-	-	-
	69	169	1200	394

Italians

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[Page]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Doniphan				15
Atchison				21
Leavenworth				47
Wyandotte				15
Johnson				1
Miami				2
Pinn				
Bourbon				5
Crawford				98
Cherokee				63
Jefferson				3
Douglas				
Franklin				
Andersen				
Allen				
Neosho				
Labette				1
Brown				2
Jackson				11
Shawnee				17
Osage				212
Coffey				8
Wardson				
Wilson				1
Montgomery				3
Neosho				
Pottawatomie				
Wabawnssee				1
Lyon				6
Greenwood				
Elk				
Chautauqua				
Marshall				3
Riley				1
Ferry				1
Morris				2
Chase				6
Butter				

Italians

[Page 2]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Cowley	—	—	—	3
Washington	—	—	—	1
Clay	—	—	—	11
Dickinson	—	—	—	1
Marion	—	—	—	2
Republic	—	—	—	4
Cloud	—	—	—	1
Ottawa	—	—	—	—
Saline	—	—	—	—
McPherson	—	—	—	—
Harvey	—	—	—	13
Sedgwick	—	—	—	2
Sumner	—	—	—	—
Jewell	—	—	—	—
Mitchell	—	—	—	—
Lincoln	—	—	—	—
Ellsworth	—	—	—	—
Rice	—	—	—	4
Reno	—	—	—	—
Ringman	—	—	—	—
Harper	—	—	—	—
Smith	—	—	—	—
Osborne	—	—	—	—
Russell	—	—	—	1
Barton	—	—	—	—
Stafford	—	—	—	—
Grant	—	—	—	—
Barber	—	—	—	4
Phillips	—	—	—	—
Rooks	—	—	—	1
Ellis	—	—	—	—
Fish	—	—	—	—
Pawnee	—	—	—	—
Edwards	—	—	—	1
Kiowa	—	—	—	—
Comanche	—	—	—	—

Italians

[Page 3]	1860	1870	1880	1890
Norton				3
Graham				
Inigo				
Ness				
Hodgeman				
Ford				
Clark				1
Decatur				2
Sheridan				
Jove				
Lane				
Scott				
Finney				
Gray				
Hasbelle				1
Meade				
Seward				
Rawlins				5
Thomas				1
Logan				
Wichita				
Kearney				
Grant				
Stevens				
Cheyenne				2
Sherman				
Wallace				
Greely				
Hamilton				7
Stanters				
Morton				
	15	55	167	616

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